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German Economy Grew For First Time Since '92

But Joblessness Remains Source Of Uncertainty

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT — Europe's biggest economy is growing again after one of its worst postwar recessions, new German economic figures showed Tuesday. But government and independent economists differed on whether to go beyond describing "bright movements in some areas."

"You can only talk about a recovery if you don't care about unemployment," said Oskar Lafontaine, the economics spokesman for the opposition Social Democratic Party.

Although May unemployment declined in absolute terms to 2.5 million West Germans and 1.2 million East Germans, seasonally adjusted jobless figures continued to rise, and overall joblessness remained 16 percent higher than a year ago in the West and 6 percent higher in the East.

[The economic outlook hurt German bond prices, Bloomberg Business News reported. Investors, fearing inflation, sold German fixed-income investments in favor of U.S. Treasuries, pushing the yield on the benchmark 6.75 percent T-bond of 2004 up to 7.02 percent from 6.97 percent on Monday.

[Stocks also fell in Frankfurt, hurt by the inflation fears and by talk that a German real estate developer was in trouble. The DAX index fell 27.91 points, to 2,135.10, in regular trading, then slipped further to 2,131.54 in after-hours activity.]

Some of the factors that propelled Germany to 0.2 percent growth in the first quarter — the first quarterly growth since 1992 — are expected to weaken in the months ahead, economists said.

Commentators here have described the German economy's tentative recovery as an "up-swing without the swing."

Nevertheless, the latest data are seen as good

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Outlook Brighter In Japan (Nobody Dares to Say It)

By Steven Brill

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Japan's political leadership is increasingly confident that the economy is beginning to recover from its longest postwar recession, but in its latest monthly economic report issued Tuesday the government was unwilling to go beyond describing "bright movements in some areas."

The caution reflects a fear of repeating the mistake made a year ago, when the Economic Planning Agency prematurely declared an end to Japan's recession. But now the agency, its reputation already scarred, may only be making things worse by erring on the cautious side.

"We feel that the economy is recovering," said Hajime Funada, deputy director-general for political affairs of the Japan Renewal Party, a core group in the governing coalition. "But we need to see data from April and May to confirm this."

Mr. Funada is especially wary because he was the head of the Economic Planning Agency when it declared a year ago that the economy had hit bottom. "I guess it was a kind of rehearsal for me," he said Tuesday.

A year ago, many thought Japan's economy was on the verge of a rebound, until it ran into bad luck on two fronts: trade friction with the United States propelled the yen to record strength of 100 to the dollar, undermining Japan's big export industries, and a cool, rainy summer damped sales of air conditioners and kept consumers at home.

Now, the planning agency report points to the improving trend in industrial production, which fell a much smaller-than-expected 1.4 percent in April, and the jobless rate, which declined to 2.8 percent in April from 2.9 percent the month before.

Nonetheless, expectations of recovery have sparked a rally in the stock market in recent months and pushed up long-term interest rates.

Having been burned once, though, the planning agency is going to delay before declaring recovery again. But when it does, not many may heed it.

"They've been so discredited that nobody in the market, or the government, pays any attention to them," said Donald Kimball, senior economist at Mitsubishi Bank.

China Vow to North Korea Sets Back Sanctions Effort

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — In the face of U.S. pressure to impose sanctions on North Korea for thwarting inspection of its nuclear sites, President Jiang Zemin assured North Korea on Tuesday of China's unwavering friendship.

The assurance was all the more significant because it was offered to Choi Gwan, the visiting head of the general staff of North Korea, whose government had only hours before reiterated a warning that sanctions would "mean outright war." In another provocative statement, the North Koreans said they would "never" submit to complete inspections. (Page 6)

American plans received further discouragement Tuesday from Russia. In Moscow, Andrei V. Kozyrev, the Russian foreign minister, cautioned against imposing sanctions against North Korea independently of the United Nations.

The United States is considering an attempt to organize sanctions outside the United Nations should the Security Council balk at punishing North Korea, as seems likely. Of the five permanent members of the council who have a veto, only the United States, France and Britain have expressed unequivocal support. China and Russia are the other two members with a veto.

In a television interview Tuesday, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said: "There's a possibility of a coalition of the willing, that is, a coalition of governments that are prepared to go ahead on this. But the first choice is to work through the United Nations mechanism."

It was against just such a coalition that Mr. Kozyrev spoke. "Every country resolves, on its own, issues concerning trade relations with its partners," he said. "Concerning sanctions however, they can be imposed or lifted only by the UN Security Council."

President Kim Young Sam of South Korea, returning home from a weeklong visit to Russia, was reported to have said he had won Moscow's support for sanctions, if needed.

There was no elaboration.

In public, the Russians said they considered it too soon to resort to sanctions as long as there were diplomatic alternatives, such as Moscow's own call for an international conference on the problem.

Far more ominous for American plans was the statement by President Jiang.

"Our two parties, two countries and two armies have a tradition of friendly relationships," he told General Choi, the head of the

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A Tip for Travelers to Zaire: Where Words Fail, Money Talks

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

KINSHASA, Zaire — Traveler to Zaire, beware.

Stepping off the sweltering tarmac at Ndjili, the new arrival becomes a helpless fish in a sea of sharks.

Snaps! The passport disappears, perhaps taken by the man with some kind of emblem fastened to his lapel by a paper clip. Snaps! The luggage goes off in two directions.

The visitor is led into a darkened office for interrogation. The passport magically reappears. But there are problems: Something strange about the visa, perhaps. An interior motive for your visit? The questions swirl into a crescendo of accusations. But perhaps all this can be overlooked. A \$50 bill on the table is enough to buy raw bait.

More money is required to locate the suitcases and get through customs and then to pay off the touts and the soldiers who cram into the taxi peeling off toward the capital.

The departure is worse, for now the visitor has been here long enough to commit certain offenses: Smuggling? Black market trading? Spying? The interrogation can last an hour or more. It slows to an impasse as the flight is being announced.

The extortion of money from visitors by officials who receive no regular pay is only the most superficial manifestation of a malady that runs deep in Zaire and some other African countries. Corruption is a constant source of conversation, but it is never mentioned in studies by the World Bank or the United Nations.

Unlike eruptions of scandals in, say, Italy or Japan, the corruption here never erupts; it is a constant, according to diplomats, scholars and Africans themselves. It runs up and down through the entire country, from the soldier in sunglasses who flags down a motorist to extract a bribe for an imaginary infraction to President Mobutu Sese Seko, who has become one of the world's richest men by plundering Zaire's treasury.

This isn't just greasing the wheels so that the pipe keeps growing," a U.S. State Department official said. "It's an impediment to growth, pure and simple."

The gross national product of almost all countries south of the Sahara has been in a decline for over a decade, and while there are many reasons for this, corruption and economic mismanagement rank high among them.

Nigeria, gushing with oil and go-for-broke capitalism, is widely deemed to be the most corrupt country in West Africa. Beginning in

Newsstand Prices

Andorra ... 9.00 FF Luxembourg 40 L. Fr
Antilles ... 11.20 FF Morocco ... 12 Dhs
Cameroon ... 1,400 CFA Qatar ... 5.00 Rials
Egypt ... E.P. 5,000 Saudi Arabia ... 5.00 FF
France ... 9.00 FF Saudi Arabia ... 5.00 FF
Gibon ... 960 CFA Senegal ... 560 CFA
Greece ... 200 Dr. Spain ... 1,000 Din
Italy ... 2,000 Lira Turkey ... T.L. 35,000
Ivory Coast ... 1,120 CFA Turkey ... T.L. 35,000
Jordan ... 1 JD U.A.E. ... 5.50 Dirh
Lebanon ... US\$ 1.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.) 51.10

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Mr. Clinton addressing the National Assembly in Paris on Tuesday. He urged a trans-Atlantic campaign against anti-democratic trends.

Eastern Europe's Booming Arms Bazaar

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

BRNO, Czech Republic — Several former Soviet Bloc nations are upgrading their old Soviet-designed weapons with Western technology and offering them at bargain prices in the world arms market.

At the annual military hardware show here last week, Slovakia unveiled its new T-72M2 main battle tank, which is based on the mainstay of East European armies but has been retooled with the latest NATO-quality electronics and fire-control system. This has been made possible by West European arms companies that are no longer restricted in what they can sell to former Soviet Bloc countries.

One nation until last year but now rivals in the world arms trade — can build weapons at far lower cost than Western concerns, but their technology has lagged well behind that of their American and West European competitors.

Thus, the merger of East and West into a huge international arms bazaar in Brno.

"One can expect big changes in the defense market in the next 10 years, and new products resulting from a mix of the two military cultures will be available at unbeatable prices," Mr. Pellegrin told a conference of military officers, defense analysts and arms merchants.

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Spaniard Trips Up Dutchman in Race For EU's Top Post

By Tom Buerk

International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — Jean-Luc Dehaene's grip on the presidency of the European Commission has tightened further as his chief rival, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands, appeared to lose the support of his only official backer, EU officials said Tuesday.

Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain has undermined his previous backing of Mr. Lubbers by having his aides make clear in recent days that he could equally accept Mr. Dehaene, the Belgian prime minister, as president, officials said.

The suggestions were made on the eve of Mr. González's meetings in Germany on Monday and Tuesday with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who has joined with the French to press Mr. Dehaene's candidacy to replace Jacques Delors of France.

Neither Mr. Kohl nor Mr. González would comment on the presidency after the meeting in Schwerin, Germany, officials said. They were keen to avoid a repeat of the French-German summit meeting a week earlier, when Mr. Kohl and President François Mitterrand indicated clear support for Mr. Dehaene, only to trigger a backlash from Mr. Lubbers.

Nevertheless, the suggestions from Madrid have further tilted the scales in Mr. Dehaene's favor, officials said.

"They sent a message quite clearly that Spanish support for Lubbers was circumstantial," an EU official said.

Mr. González became the first EU leader to speak publicly on the issue in January when he declared his support for the Dutch prime minister. But he did so mainly to quash opposition fed speculation at home that Mr. González himself would seek the post, Spanish officials said.

What is more, they noted, Mr. Dehaene was not even in the race at the time. Officially, Mr. Dehaene has never sought the job, although he has made it clear privately that he would accept it, EU diplomats and officials said.

Mr. Lubbers lashed out at France and Germany last week, saying in an interview that the two

EU powers should not railroad smaller states over the commission presidency. But that appeal seemed to have missed the mark in Madrid.

Mr. González's main goal in his talks with Mr. Kohl was to tighten cooperation on European issues among Germany, France and Spain, the three nations that will hold the EU presidency in that order for the 18 months beginning in July.

"There's no interest in Spain in taking distance from the Franco-German alliance," the EU official said.

■ **Spanish-French Agenda**

Mr. Kohl and Mr. González outlined plans on Tuesday to work closely with France during their three consecutive European Union presidencies, Reuters reported from Schwerin, Germany.

The two leaders said at a news conference that they would work more closely than ever to coordinate their policies over the 18 months.

"We want to try to obtain a high degree of mutual cooperation among all three presidencies for the next one and a half years," Mr. Kohl said. "Everyone knows a six-month presidency is a relatively short period to make long-term decisions."

France and Germany agreed last month to draft programs to bolster economic growth, prepare Eastern European countries for EU membership, fight crime and reduce unnecessary interference by Brussels in economic and national affairs.

"With the especially friendly relationships among these three countries we have the opportunity to take on these important goals," Mr. Kohl said.

Mr. Kohl said the objectives would also include work on a joint security policy, developing the Mediterranean region, finding joint solutions for refugees and combating rightist violence.

Mr. González, who let Mr. Kohl do most of the talking during the 45-minute news conference, said he agreed with what the German chancellor had said.

"We have a high degree of agreement on European policies," he said.



A southern artilleryman readying shells for firing Tuesday during a pause in fighting at Bir Nasser, about 15 kilometers north of Aden.

Aden Aircraft on Attack, North Asserts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN'A, Yemen — Southern Yemeni warplanes bombed northern forces Tuesday morning, hours after a cease-fire by the North went into effect, a senior northern official said.

"Aden aircraft are bombing all around," Planning Minister Abdul Karim Eryani said.

He did not specify where the bombing was taking place, but suggested that it was along the war

front encircling the southern stronghold of Aden.

The cease-fire declared by the North took effect at midnight. But both sides declared that it had been violated. Mr. Eryani said that southern bombardments had begun at 6 A.M.

There was no immediate southern reaction to the North's assertion that the truce had been violated.

But there were reports from

Aden that firing had been heard coming from outside the city before dawn Tuesday.

When asked about this, Mr. Eryani responded, "When jets fly over troops, they will have to fire back."

He declined to say whether the North would consider the cease-fire invalidated.

The most intense fighting was reported on the central front, directly north of Aden. Northern

governments have been shelling the northern districts of the city from emplacements erected on the central front in the previous three days.

Since the war began on May 4, northern troops have been pushing toward Aden, declared the capital of the southern state that seceded on May 21.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, appealed on Tuesday for an end to the fighting. (AP, Reuters)

Israel Secretly Backed Status Quo in Jerusalem

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — After threatening to curb Palestinian institutions in Jerusalem, Israeli officials have acknowledged that Foreign Minister Shimon Peres promised last year in a secret letter that Israel would preserve the status quo of "all the Palestinian institutions" in the disputed city.

The disclosure of the letter, which was written to the Norwegian foreign minister who had brokered the peace talks, undermines repeated claims by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and others in his cabinet that there were no secret agreements with the Palestinians.

The letter also appears to undercut the threats the Israeli government has made lately to remove or curb Palestinian offices in Jerusalem, including the headquarters of the Palestinian peace talks delegation.

The threats followed an address made by Yasser Arafat in a Johannesburg mosque on May 10, in which the PLO chairman called for a "jihad to liberate Jerusalem." In his remarks, Mr. Arafat asserted that he had obtained a letter from the Israelis on the subject of Jerusalem.

Israel, which seized Arab East Jerusalem in the 1967 Middle East war and shortly thereafter annexed it, claims Jerusalem as its capital "forever." The Palestinians also claim the city as the capital of their future state, but both have agreed to negotiate on its status later.

Mr. Arafat asserted that the letter from the Israelis stipulated that "Jerusalem is one of the items that has to be under discussion" in the future. He also said that "in this letter we are responsible for all the

Christian and the Muslim and the Islamic holy sites."

A tape of Mr. Arafat's remarks was broadcast by Israeli radio on May 17. That afternoon, Mr. Rabin declared that "there was no letter from me, or the Israeli side, following the Cairo agreement, which concerns Jerusalem." The Cairo agreement, dealing with the implementation of limited Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho, was signed May 4.

Mr. Rabin's statement did not mention that Mr. Peres had written a letter earlier on Jerusalem.

That letter, dated Oct. 11, 1993, was sent to Johan Jorgen Holst, Norway's foreign minister and a key intermediary in the Israeli-PLO accord. He died this year.

Mr. Peres wrote, "All the Palestinian institutions of East Jerusalem, including the economic, social, educational, and cultural, and the holy Christian and Muslim places, are performing an essential task for the Palestinian population." He pledged, "We will not hamper their activity; on the contrary, the fulfillment of this important mission is to be encouraged."

Questioned about the letter Monday, Mr. Peres denied misleading anyone. He said he "didn't make any direct commitment to Arafat," but had only pledged to the Norwegian minister to preserve the status quo in Jerusalem. He noted that he had made similar remarks in a speech to Parliament before the letter was written.

But Dan Meridor, a Likud member of Parliament, charged that the government had deceived the public. "It has been said again and again that there was nothing not revealed to us," he said.

—DAVID HOFFMAN

just ask the butler...



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Suit Accusing Attali of Plagiarism Is Dismissed

Reuters

PARIS — A French court dismissed a suit by Eli Wiesel's publishers on Tuesday that charged that President François Mitterrand's former chief aide, Jacques Attali, had plagiarized Mr. Wiesel's work.

Mr. Wiesel's publishers, Editions Odile Jacob, said they would appeal the commercial court ruling,

which rejected the suit for 15 million francs (\$2.6 million) in damages.

The ruling was a victory for Mr. Attali, 50, who was Mr. Mitterrand's closest adviser from 1981 to 1991.

He resigned as head of the London-based European Bank for Reconstruction and Development last

year after audits criticized him for wasteful spending.

The trial pitted two publishing companies against each other, not the authors, and turned on business practices, not moral standards.

Jacob had accused Mr. Attali's publishers, Fayard, of "stealing" 43 passages from exclusive interviews that Mr. Wiesel conducted with Mr. Mitterrand in 1983 and 1989,

included without attribution in Mr. Attali's memoirs, "Verbatim," published last year.

Mr. Wiesel's publishers had asked the court to convict Fayard of unfair competition and to award it damages covering expected losses in sales of a book the Nobel laureate planned to write based on the interviews.

They said Fayard knew Jacob was planning to publish Mr. Wiesel's interviews but nevertheless went ahead and printed Mr. Attali's book, an insider's look at the French presidency in 1981-86.

It was not clear whether Mr. Wiesel would go ahead and publish his book.

A Fayard lawyer, Murielle Brouquet, said the court had ruled that "it was never established that Fayard or its chairman, Claude Durand, had even incomplete knowledge of the discussions between the president and Eli Wiesel."

She said the court had found that Fayard committed no wrongdoing in publishing the extracts or in ordering new copies to be printed after the suit was lodged.

The court ordered Editions Odile Jacob to pay the defendant's legal costs but dismissed Fayard's claim for 3.5 million francs.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Official, Citing Lack of Accord, Might Postpone Bosnia Negotiations

GENEVA (Reuters) — Negotiations for a Bosnia-wide cease-fire looked set to end without an accord on Tuesday, but the United Nations envoy to the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi, said he might postpone them in or around Sarajevo.

Mr. Akashi said after separate meetings with both sides that they could still not agree on the length of a cease-fire and that he was ready to return to his headquarters in Zagreb.

"Today seems to be more and more difficult," Mr. Akashi said. "I will continue the negotiations until tomorrow morning if there is a real hope." He added, "If I don't see any rapprochement between the two sides I will postpone the negotiations and continue them in Sarajevo and Pale or in Sarajevo airport."

The stumbling block in the Geneva talks, which began on Monday after a four-day stand-off over the UN exclusion zone around Gorazde, is the duration of any truce. Although both sides showed some signs of compromise on Tuesday, they were still far apart on the issue and neither was accepting Mr. Akashi's proposal for a four-month cessation of hostilities.

Treat Tobacco as a Drug, AMA Urges

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The American Medical Association called on the federal government Tuesday to regulate tobacco as an addictive drug. "Cigarettes are no different than syringes," Dr. Randolph Smook of the medical group said at a news conference. "They are a drug delivery device for nicotine. They should be regulated just as we regulate morphine and heroin."

Dr. Smook said the AMA was not calling for a ban on cigarettes — a step some see as inevitable if nicotine is officially classified as a drug — because so many Americans use them.

But he said regulation, by the Food and Drug Administration, the federal agency that supervises such matters, would give the government more control over the distribution of cigarettes and help keep them out of the hands of minors.

Avalanche Kills 100 in Colombia

BOGOTA (AP) — An avalanche triggered by an earthquake measuring 6.4 on the Richter scale devastated a mountainous area of southwest Colombia, killing at least 100 people and leaving 300 missing in a village buried by debris, officials said Tuesday.

The U.S. Geological Survey said the quake was the strongest in Colombia since one measuring 6.8 on May 24, 1957. Its preliminary estimate of Monday's tremor was 6.4.

The village of Tocé was buried when ice, mud and rocks tumbled off the slopes of Nevado del Huila volcano, said Julio Enrique Ortiz, governor of Huila state. The volcano, at 5,785 meters (18,975 feet), is one of the highest in South America. "It's a tragedy on a grand scale," Mr. Ortiz told Caracol radio. He flew over the site in a helicopter.

Sweden to Let Homosexuals Marry

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Sweden's Parliament approved a law Tuesday allowing homosexuals to marry, but stopped short of granting them the same full rights as heterosexual couples.

Under the law, which goes into effect Jan. 1, couples of the same sex will be able to wed in a ceremony similar to a civil marriage, but partners will not be allowed to adopt children or have children by artificial insemination.

Formerly called "registered partnerships," the marriage have caused a heated discussion in Sweden and not all political parties supported the proposal. Equal-rights activists welcomed the reform, which is similar to legislation passed in Denmark in 1989 and Norway in 1993.

Amnesty Is Planned in South Africa

CAPE TOWN (AP) — President Nelson Mandela's new government said Tuesday that it would grant amnesty for political crimes, but only if wrongdoers confessed full details of their deeds in the war for and against apartheid.

Justice Minister Dullah Omar said the government wanted to make a "clean break" with the past and create "a culture of human rights."

Under the proposal, a "truth commission" would investigate human rights abuses and political crimes and present a report to Mr. Mandela intended to bring to a close the apartheid-era history of revolutionary terror and brutal repression. As president, Mr. Mandela would have the final say on who received amnesty.

Shelling 'Every Hour' in Rwanda

KIGALI, Rwanda (AP) — Government and rebel troops battled for control of the Rwandan capital and the south of the country on Tuesday, again forcing the United Nations to suspend refugee evictions and relief flights.

"Nothing has changed — there are no evictions possible, no relief planes," said Pierre Mehi, a UN spokesman, speaking in the capital, Kigali. "Every hour there is a round of shelling."

UN commanders were hoping cease-fire talks started last week could resume Wednesday, but Mr. Mehi said it looked unlikely until at least Thursday or Friday.

Channel Tunnel Train Breaks Down

LONDON (AP) — Truck drivers were evacuated from the Channel tunnel on Tuesday after a train carrying trucks through it broke down halfway into the journey, a Eurotunnel spokeswoman said.

The drivers were evacuated to the French end of the tunnel, and the cause of the breakdown was unclear. The spokeswoman did not say which direction the train was traveling or how many people were evacuated.

The tunnel, opened May 6, has been hampered by delays, with Eurotunnel saying it was required to ensure the tunnel met safety standards.

For the Record

The Organization of American States meeting Tuesday in Belém, Brazil, urged its members to reinforce an economic embargo against Haiti by suspending commercial flights, freezing assets belonging to the country's military rulers and banning financial transactions.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Work Begins on Pyrenees Tunnel

MADRID (AP) — Work began Tuesday on the Spanish side of the controversial Somport tunnel that will link France to Spain under the Pyrenees, the Public Works Ministry said.

Work on the 8.65-kilometer (5.34-mile) tunnel is expected to last more than three years. In November, the Spanish government approved a budget of 10.1 billion pesetas (\$70 million) for the Spanish section of the tunnel, whose usefulness is sharply contested by environmentalists.

The only road link between Albania and Montenegro has been closed to traffic for five days in a dispute between Albanian truck drivers and customs officials. Since a total embargo was imposed on Yugoslavia two years ago the border-control post has become the focus of traffic in oil and other supplies for the Yugoslav market.

French railroad workers set wildcat strikes for Wednesday along the Rotterdam-Hague-Amsterdam corridor to protest planned job cuts. (AP)

The French domestic airline, Air Inter, said a one-day strike by pilots and navigators on Tuesday forced

KOREA: The Chinese Assure the North of Their Unwavering Friendship

Continued from Page 1
Korean People's Army high command.

"The further strengthening and development of these friendly relations is extremely significant, whether in the past or now," Mr. Jiang said. The strengthening and development of Sino-Korean friendship is the unswerving policy of the party and government."

Despite the evident lack of international solidarity on the North Korean question, Mr. Christopher said, "I think we'll have cooperation from the Russians."

With respect to the Chinese, whom many consider the key to the problem, he said, "We are going to be in close touch with them."

The chief source of solace for the United States on Tuesday was France. The French prime minister

ter, Edouard Balladur, said after a luncheon with President Bill Clinton in Paris, "I assured the president of our support in the Security Council for this resolution" to impose sanctions.

Mr. Clinton reported afterward: "I reaffirmed the position of the United States that the Security Council must take up this question and consider a sanctions resolution."

On top of the international divisions, there was discord within the Clinton administration over the sanctions question, with the Defense Department advocating a more measured approach than the State Department.

At UN headquarters in New York, intensive consultations were underway. American officials said the United States had drafted a

proposed resolution for an economic embargo but had not yet shown the text to other countries.

The U.S. representative, Madeleine K. Albright, met with the South Korean foreign minister, Han Sung Joo, at the outset of consultations on Monday, and had separate meetings with the representatives of Japan and China. She then met with representatives of all four countries that along with the United States are permanent members of the Security Council.

Also on hand for these meetings was Assistant Secretary of State Robert L. Gallucci. He has led the unsuccessful American campaign to persuade North Korea to meet its obligations under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in return

an end to its diplomatic isolation. (Reuters, AP, AFP, NYT)

ZAIRE: Traveler, Beware!

Continued from Page 1
the United States.

After meeting with this month's Security Council president, Salim Mohammed Khussib of Oman, Mr. Han indicated that South Korea supported the threat of sanctions against the North, describing a trade embargo as "the most important option we are discussing."

Mr. Han also expressed optimism about Beijing's stance, saying: "I don't expect China to be standing in the way of trying to solve this issue."

In Washington, the State Department announced that its third-ranking official, Peter Tarnoff, the undersecretary for political affairs, would go to Japan and South Korea this week for further talks with the leaders of those countries.

(Reuters, AP, AFP, NYT)

ARMS: Improved Weapons Offered at Bargain Prices

Continued from Page 1

the early 1970s — when 20 million tons of cement was ordered in a kickback scheme that clogged the harbor with sinking freighters — generations of leaders have enriched themselves.

The Economist magazine estimated in April that about \$3 billion — or 10 percent of the gross domestic product — "disappeared" out of Nigeria's public accounts in 1992.

If Nigeria is the king of "dash" in West Africa, Zaire is the undisputed champion in Central Africa. "Everything is for sale, anything can be bought in our country," Marshal Mobutu once said.

One former foreign minister, Nguzo Kari-Bond, who was sentenced to death for treason and fled into exile and is inexplicably back working as a deputy defense minister, testified in Washington in the 1970s that Marshal Mobutu had stashed away \$5 billion.

The Slovaks were also showing off a new 155mm self-propelled howitzer adapted to North Atlantic Treaty Organization standards.

But the star attraction of their exhibit was the new T-72 tank, built

by two Slovak companies and upgraded by SABCA, two French companies and Britain's GEC Marconi.

This will happen very soon, much sooner than many of us expect."

In a growing Czech-Slovak arms race, the Slovaks have the initial advantage because most of the heavy arms factories in the old Czechoslovak federation were situated in the Slovak Republic, while the Czechs provided technological research and some electronic systems, arms experts said.

The biggest exhibitor in Brno was the Czech military, and the second-largest was the Slovak defense industry, each with displays of tanks and heavy guns lined up outside the main exhibition hall.

The Slovaks were also showing

off a new 155mm self-propelled howitzer adapted to North Atlantic Treaty Organization standards.

But the star attraction of their exhibit was the new T-72 tank, built

by two Slovak companies and upgraded by SABCA, two French companies and Britain's GEC Marconi.

"In all countries, they are at

tracted by the main battle tank of NATO, but they cannot afford it," he said. "With this tank, they have the same performance for a very attractive price."

At a nearby exhibit, Jacques Paccard, international affairs director of the French concern SAGEM, was busy touting a new Czech version of the T-72, a prototype of which was rushed to completion for the arms show without field testing. It is being built by three Czech companies and partly upgraded by SAGEM.

"Frankly, we would have liked to have a couple of weeks more because we haven't fired it yet; it's just been assembled now," Mr. Paccard said. The Czech tank, he said, was equipped with the same stabilizing fire-control system and electronics that SAGEM had installed in the latest French tank.

He claimed that the SAGEM-enhanced T-72 would cost one-fifth to one-tenth as much as any Western tank.

ISRAEL: Visit by Rabbi Who Is World's Leading Jewish Anti-Zionist

Continued from Page 1

Satmar refuse to serve in the Israeli Army as well.

Experts say the Satmar, with origins in pre-World War II Hungary, are the wealthiest of the Hasidic Jews. Part of the cost of the rabbi's visit is being picked up by one of his followers, Rabbi Eliezer Kestenbaum, who reportedly paid \$50,000 for the privilege of being his driver.

Although they strive to remain separate from the Jewish state, the Satmar sect includes a community of 2,000 who nonetheless live in Israel. They explain that although they oppose a Jewish state, there is nothing wrong with living here. "The Rebbe loves Jews, even though he may hate the state," the tour's organizer, Yehuda Meshi-Zahav, told The Jerusalem Post.

Elihu Green, a 19-year-old student with a stubby beard, black hat and black overcoat, stood on a police barricade in Jerusalem, hoping to see the rebbe speak. Mr. Green said that although Israelis named the international airport after Ben-Gurion, "we don't call it Ben-Gurion."

"We call it Lod," he said, which was the name it had in earlier years.

Mr. Green said the rebbe would definitely not speak in Hebrew, the language of modern and ancient Israel, but rather Yiddish, the language of the European communities where the Satmar had its roots.

Although they are devoted anti-Zionists, the Satmar stop short of being pro-Arab. Some other small groups of anti-Zionist Jews have gone so far as to make overtures to the Palestine Liberation Organization, but the Satmar regard the PLO as a terrorist organization.

Still, politically they are polar opposites in Israel. Recently, according to activists, the sect has tried to encourage Jewish children who came to Israel from Yemen to immigrate instead to the United States. A spokesman for the Yemenites in Israel, Yaakov Tuber, said the Satmar had tried to "arbitrate" the new immigrants to go to New York.

Many Satmar are suspicious of Israel as a secular state, and they believe that Israelis wrongly cut the sidelocks from newly arrived Yemenite Jewish children who came in the 1950s, in an effort to secularize them and absorb them into the young nation. The Satmar still express anger about this. "The Israelis want the children not to be religious," said Mr. Green, who is a student in a Satmar school here. "At the beginning of the state, they cut their sidelocks."

was ready, according to author David Landau.

"We are not against Zionism," said Zvi Freedman, a spokesman on Israeli state-owned television this week. "Zionism is against the Jews. We are acting according to Jewish tradition. It is you who have been disloyal to yourselves."

The Satmar are still sparking controversy in Israel. Recently, according to activists, the sect has tried to encourage Jewish children who came to Israel from Yemen to immigrate instead to the United States. A spokesman for the Yemenites in Israel, Yaakov Tuber, said the Satmar had tried to "arbitrate" the new immigrants to go to New York.

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GERMANY: Economy Is Growing Again, but Is It Time to Cheer Yet?

Continued from Page 1

news for Germany, its major trading partners and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whose re-election prospects have brightened along with signs of a recovery.

Unemployment is the major issue in this year's local, state and federal elections and has been a constant thorn in the government's efforts to show that its policies are working.

"Unemployment is rising at a lot slower pace than it did in 1993," said Ros Lifton, an economist at Nomura Research Institute in London. "Although it is still rising, it is probably less of a problem politically than it was a year ago."

She added, "The numbers are

certainly stronger than most independent analysts have been expecting."

Mike Groenenberg, an economist at Salomon Brothers in London, said: "It's not just unemployment that people should be watching — it's also the decline in employment, which is bigger almost every month than the increase in unemployment."

Consumption, which was unchanged in the first quarter, "will not match the growth seen through the middle two quarters of 1993," economists at Chase Manhattan Bank predicted in a daily market comment.

Investment in plant and equipment by German industry, which is needed to round out foreign de-

mand, "is likely to remain in the doldrums," said Nomura's Ms. Lifton.

"We're definitely at the low point in the investment cycle, but we'd have to have an incredible rise over the rest of the year to get a full-year rise," she said.

Germany's gross domestic product, the value of its total output of goods and services, grew 2.1 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier, and it rose 0.5 percent from the previous quarter, the Federal Statistics Office reported.

The bullish figure was bolstered by fair weather, which helped the construction industry, and other seasonal factors. Personal consumption was flat.

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The Führer As Election Strategist?

New York Times Service
By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea could process the fuel it has recently removed from its Yongbyon reactor and produce enough plutonium for four or five nuclear bombs by the end of the year, Clinton administration officials said Tuesday.

This new analysis of North Korea's potential to rapidly break out of the remaining constraints on its nuclear program comes as Pyongyang has escalated its war of words and threatened to withdraw completely from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The book, "Hitler Election Strategy: A Bible for Certain Victory in Modern Elections," talks about the Nazi leader's process for "unifying public opinion in a short period of time and snatching power."

The author, Yoshio Ogai, is a public-relations official in the Tokyo chapter of the Liberal Democratic Party, Japan's largest political party, which controlled the government for nearly four decades until being toppled from power last year.

Mr. Ogai said the book deal solely with Hitler's tactics for influencing public opinion, and did not condone or admire Hitler's behavior.

One chapter begins with a quotation noting that Hitler's strategy was to "wipe out enemies with emergency measures."

The book advises that "Wipe out does not mean to kill" one's political opponents. "It means to take measures to stop their political activities."

Other techniques used by Hitler that are considered useful for elections include the use of a unifying symbol like the swastika, propaganda campaigns and an appeal to women.

In making that projection, American officials assumed that

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U.S. Says North Korea Could Have Plutonium For 4 Bombs This Year

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — North Korea could process the fuel it has recently removed from its Yongbyon reactor and produce enough plutonium for four or five nuclear bombs by the end of the year, Clinton administration officials said Tuesday.

This new analysis of North Korea's potential to rapidly break out of the remaining constraints on its nuclear program comes as Pyongyang has escalated its war of words and threatened to withdraw completely from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The book, "Hitler Election Strategy: A Bible for Certain Victory in Modern Elections," talks about the Nazi leader's process for "unifying public opinion in a short period of time and snatching power."

The book advises that "Wipe out does not mean to kill" one's political opponents. "It means to take measures to stop their political activities."

Other techniques used by Hitler that are considered useful for elections include the use of a unifying symbol like the swastika, propaganda campaigns and an appeal to women.

North Korea had only one machine to remove the spent fuel rods.

But to the surprise of American officials, the North Koreans had two machines and worked day and night to remove the rods rapidly.

As a rule, to avoid exposing workers to exceedingly high levels of radiation, a delay of 80 days is provided from the time fuel rods are removed from a reactor to the time they are taken to a reprocessing plant to extract plutonium.

That means that if the North Koreans follow standard safety guidelines and are intent on making nuclear weapons, they can be expected to begin reprocessing the fuel in the rods in a matter of weeks.

A Clinton administration expert said that if the North Koreans used one reprocessing line, it could produce four or five bombs' worth of plutonium by the end of the year.

But the North Koreans have been working to build a second line, which could reduce the amount of time they need to produce plutonium to a matter of months.

South Vows to Retaliate

Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hong Koo of South Korea accused the North Koreans of deliberately increasing tensions on the peninsula with threats of war. The Associated Press reported Tuesday from Seoul.

"At whatever cost, we will retaliate for North Korea's attempt to develop nuclear weapons," Mr. Lee said. "The North is taking advantage of our position against war."



President Jiang Zemin of China, at left, welcoming Choi Gwan, North Korea's chief of the general staff, on arrival Tuesday in Beijing.

Lin Hancheng/The Associated Press

North Korea
Said to Burn 10
In Army Plot

THE WEATHER
Today: Fair and warm, with
moderate winds.
Temperature: 60° F. to 70° F.
Detailed Report on Page A2.

VOL. CIV No. 35,634

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1944

Page 7

NEW YORK

Herald

Tribune

LATE CITY
EDITION



THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1944

FRONT-SEATS
In New York City

Allies Take First Town in France; Cut Cherbourg Road at Bayeux; German Resistance Is Stiffening

Allied Planes
Cut Enemy's
Supply Lines

All but Six Bridges Over
Seine Destroyed, Nazi
Reinforcements Barred

Aim Is to Hem Foe
Into Battle Area

Over 100 Targets Hit;
Full Control of Air Over
France Is Maintained

By Jack Tait
By response to the severe rains
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, June 7.—Agate dominating the skies over and beyond the invasion beachheads, allied aircraft encountering slight opposition from the Luftwaffe, few about 12,000 individual attacks today against enemy communications, supply columns, troops and army headquarters.

Almost at will, the bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters of the Allied Tactical and Strategic Air Forces working smoothly as a team, ripped the enemy with more than 20,000 tons of bombs, half a wide arc behind the invasion beaches.

More than 100 selected targets were attacked by all types of Allied planes, in addition to scores of others that were bombed or machine-gunned by fighters and fighter-bombers.

About eighty planes have been lost by the combined Allied air forces since Tuesday morning and most of these fell to anti-aircraft fire.

Although the Luftwaffe came up in slightly greater numbers today, only a few squadrons, perhaps some twenty planes, have driven for the beachhead areas, and Allied control of the air has still to face any sort of challenge from the German air force.

Eighty Air Force heavy bombers continued to support the ground troops attacking a number of road intersections near towns south of Caen in Normandy, in an effort to block off possible streams of German reinforcements.

Fighter planes of the 8th bombed and strafed, enemy troops, tank columns and truck convoys. Sixteen Thunderbolts bombed and strafed a German armored road convoy estimated to contain between seventy-five and one hundred vehicles. Half of them were destroyed. One Mustang squadron reported knocking out five tanks and damaging fifteen others which were bunched along a French highway. German staff cars were blasted with incendiary bullets.

Attack Troops in Field

Medium and light bombers of the 8th Air Force joined with fighter-bombers in direct assaults on German troops in the field. Marauders and Havocs roared earthward like dive-bombers, hitting Nazi headquarters and troop concentrations with gunfire after dropping their bomb loads.

When Marauders bombed a rail center near Vire, they caught the Germans unloading a freight train. There was a tremendous explosion when the bombs hit. Rocket-carrying Typhoons of the 1st

Demoted by Eisenhower



Lieut. Col. Henry J. F. Miller

Glider Train,
50 Miles Long,
Bolsters Allies

6 Waves of Sky Troops
Reinforce Lines on
Cherbourg Peninsula

Jeeps and Artillery
Are Sent In by Air

U. S. Plane-Borne Forces
Seize Bridges Before
Foe Can Blow Them Up

By Ned Russell

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune
Copyright, 1944, New York Tribune Inc.
SUPREME HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY
FORCE, June 7.—Allied air-borne
troops who had seized strategic
positions in the Cherbourg pen-
insula in the first stage of the
invasion of France were heavily re-
inforced last night by glider-borne
forces in at least six waves, three
of which formed a "sky-train"

The whole plan of air-borne assault in the last forty-eight hours appears to have succeeded even more brilliantly than had been expected. Even the Allied headquarters tonight said that the first air-borne troops had captured several bridges before the Germans could destroy the spans, and generally had proved already their great value in such attacks.

The air-borne troops "carried out all the tasks allotted to them," it was stated.

Out in Five Waves

Gilders of the United States 9th Air Force, towed by C-47 cargo planes, went out in five waves with the American reinforcements. Other gliders, towed by British planes, including four-engined Halifax bombers, were hauled across the English Channel to reinforce the British air-borne troops. Fresh supplies were dropped to both forces by parachute.

The first three waves of American gliders, forming the fifty-mile-long "sky train," look off at 4:25 p. m. and carried out their assignment in broad daylight, indicating that the troops they were

(Continued on page 2, column 5)

General Broken
For Loose Talk
On D-Day Date

Henry J. F. Miller Is Sent
Back to U. S. for Gossip
at London Cocktail Party

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Major

Henry Jervis Price Miller,

commanding general of the 9th

Air Force Service Command, has

been demoted from his temporary

rank to his permanent rank of

lieutenant colonel and returned to

this country for talking loosely of

the approximate date of the in-

vasion at a London cocktail party

several weeks ago, the War De-

partment announced today, after

the fact had been revealed in Lon-

don without the officer's name.

The War Department declined

to reveal Colonel Miller's present

assignment. Reporters were told

it would do no good to locate

him as the war is talking any

more. The incident, it was ad-

mitted, was "quite embarrassing."

A United Press dispatch from

London, Fla., however, said Colonel

Miller was a patient at the Army

Air Forces Hospital at Coral

(Continued on page 2, column 6)

News on Inside Pages

THE INVASION

German public told Von Rund-

stedt in "Berlin time." Page 3

Germany reports new Allied land-

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Eisenhower's aides meet him at a

bar on beachhead. Page 3

Germans and Nazis both wait-

ing to ensnare Allies. Page 4

Washington hints at severe losses

on the beachhead. Page 4

Attack on the beachhead. Page 4

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Girl, 9, killed by gas bags in

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tract with Stokely. Page 23

South Africa

House extends for 6 months trial

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Baruch assails the delay in plan-

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Ward refuses to accept union

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Forrestall tells Ann Arbor class of

Navy's invasion fleet. Page 21

Cabinet tax reduction voted and

sent to White House. Page 24

Some Nazis captured in U. S. seg-

regated for own safety. Page 35

WAR

Austrian envoy opens country's

legation in Rome. Page 9

Russians have killed 10,000 Nazis

in 8 days near Iasi. Page 11

Japanese cut off Allies in their

retreat from Kohima. Page 12

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CASUALTY LIST

SPORTS

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trounce Yankees, 8-1. Page 22

Giants beat Braves, 6-2. Page 22

Friedman hurls 4-hitter. Page 22

Bill Sickle wins Aqueduct dash

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Field events listed for war bond

caravan on June 26. Page 22

Another viewpoint, by Jesse

Abrams. Page 22

Satisfactory Tenant

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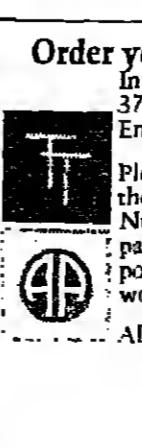
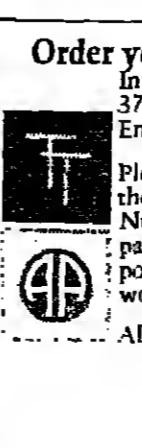
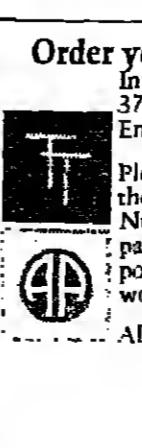
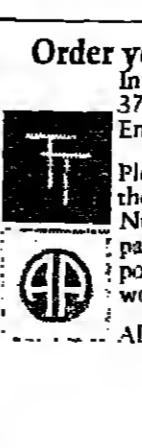
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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An Honor to the Heroes

The occasion was electric with memory and feeling, and freighted with the ambiguity that surrounds this commander-in-chief's relationship with the military. With three generations watching, President Bill Clinton kept his focus in his difficult seven-minute address on Monday at the U.S. cemetery on the bluffs above Omaha Beach. Of the Americans who fell there 50 years ago, Mr. Clinton's best phrase said it all: "They were the fathers we never knew, the uncles we never met, the heroes we can never repay. They gave us our world."

Mr. Clinton was right to opt for homage and humility rather than the soaring martial rhetoric used in the same place 10 years ago by another noncombatant chief commander, Ronald Reagan. The words touched the right chord, not just for Americans, but for the British, the French, the Canadians, and eight other nations in the extended Allied family.

The first American president born after World War II honored generations together in a memorial rite that was as much visual as verbal. As the clouds lifted on these bluffs, Mr. Clinton called on the surviving D-Day veterans present to stand "if they can." Their lined faces fused with images of gleaming white crosses in a ceremony that was televised live to much of the world.

Still, this was a fraught passage for Mr. Clinton, who did what he could to avoid military service during the Vietnam War. Wisely, he neither sought to defend nor to explain his own past in his Normandy address; there he spoke as leader of a nation and as commander-in-chief of all U.S. forces. But in press interviews, the president did deal with his own past, sometimes with equal eloquence.

"I don't regret the fact that I opposed the conflict in Vietnam and our policy there," he told NBC's Tom Brokaw. "And I did what I could honorably to bring it to an end." That affirmed the reality that Mr. Clinton and millions of his generation were fundamentally right about the Vietnam War and worked

hard to end the carnage triggered by a wrong-headed president. But in an interview on CBS, Mr. Clinton's revisionist side took over. In an aside to Harry Smith, he showed that pernicious desire to edit his own history to suit every constituency: "I had very mixed feelings about it. I tried to get myself even back into the draft because I was so confused about it." The evidence is strong that Mr. Clinton gave up his deferment after became likely that reduced draft calls would keep him out of the army.

How refreshing if Mr. Clinton would say instead that it was right for his father's generation to fight in World War II and right for his to oppose a war that deeply damaged America as well as Vietnam.

At the military cemetery at Colleville, whose 9,623 white crosses distill the sorrows of war, Mr. Clinton spoke movingly for his own generation: "We are the children of your sacrifice. We are the sons and daughters that you saved from tyranny." A precious part of the legacy of liberty is the right to conscientiously oppose what that son or daughter may view as his or her own government's abuse of power. It would be right, on another occasion, for Mr. Clinton to make that point, in measured words rather than a television interview.

Still, it deserves credit for not trying to upstage with his own political psychodrama the truly important events commemorated at Normandy. In war and peace, the president has a role to play that goes beyond the details of an individual life. He is the vessel and embodiment of a nation's travails and triumphs. The century has known few moments that more clearly defined America's role in and value to the world than the D-Day invasion. It was a joint effort by the Allies, but it would not have succeeded without the material of American industry and the brains and sacrifice of American troops in the field.

In Normandy on Monday, those facts were ably stated and properly honored.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Open a Debate on Prisons

Prison population figures just released by the U.S. Justice Department are startling. It has been common knowledge for some time that the number of Americans in penal institutions has been going up steadily, but it is now close to 1 million. That represents a threefold increase over 1980 and an annual rate of increase of 8.5 percent. That growth rate must be halted if for no other reason than that it cannot be sustained financially.

This situation is the result of a number of factors. While some communities report a decrease in crime over the past year or two, statistics are still much higher than they were 15 years ago. Mandatory minimum sentences have swollen the prison rolls, and much-needed tighter parole policies have kept the institutions crowded. More and more drug offenders are being incarcerated — they make up 30 percent of new prison admissions — in part because of mandatory minimum sentences.

Bricks and mortar are no answer. The country cannot keep up the pace required to provide facilities for 1,000 new prisoners a week.

While crime prevention remains the long-run goal, there are realistic and more immediate steps that can be taken to address the prison problem. The first should be the elimination of mandatory minimum sentences, especially in drug cases. Then a firm line must be drawn between violent and nonviolent offenders, with nonviolent alternative punishments found for the latter.

There is no question that those who commit

murder, armed robbery, rape and the like are a menace and need to be isolated — not only to punish and perhaps rehabilitate them but to protect society. But most other offenders can be penalized without incarceration if resources are available. Nonviolent criminals, even those who embezzle large amounts or betray the public trust, can be made to pay confiscatory fines, to make reparation for their crimes and to perform sentences of hard work under monitoring. We are not thinking of easy alternative chores but of real penalties of appropriate duration that would severely restrict private life and be seen by the public as justly punitive.

The supervision would be key. Intensive probation is expensive, but it works and it saves money. Electronic monitoring of geographic restrictions is ineffective if violations are not spotted and punished. Work-release is a joke if prisoners simply walk away from a halfway house. But even undertaken with sufficiently heavy monitoring, none of these steps would cost as much as incarceration, and each might offer a better prospect of rehabilitation.

There is much room for strenuous argument about all of this. We say only that the argument should be going on in mainstream politics now. Realistic alternatives to prison need to be explored, not out of misguided sympathy for criminals, but rather for the sake of citizens who deserve protection from violent criminals and more effective, less bankrupting penalties for the rest.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Congress's Fouled Image

It was to be expected that the indictment of Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, would lead to the search for larger institutional and political meanings. The indictment of one man was said to be a disaster for Congress's already terrible image. It was seen as wonderful for the Republicans, who would use Mr. Rostenkowski as a symbol for what Bill Paxton, chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, called "political boss control of Congress for 40 years." Only a few mourned the travails of a man said to represent a time when loyalty ruled and deals stuck and promises counted.

But even if it is wrong to generalize too much from Mr. Rostenkowski's indictment, it is true that Congress has developed a terrible reputation and that some considerable part of this is fair. The feature of this life most susceptible to correction is that which deals with the day-to-

day workings of the political system: the incessant need to raise campaign funds, the resulting rise of political action committees, the growth of a lobbying industry that trades in golf trips and the seductive like.

These are things Congress can do something about right away. If Congress is concerned about its image, it has two proposals waiting for action: one that would put tough restrictions on the gifts that members of Congress could receive, the other changing the way campaigns are financed by replacing some of the private contributions with public money.

No, these two bills would not transform Congress overnight or encourage torchlight parades in honor of the probity of politicians. But they would make things better and send a message to voters that this Congress understands the sources of public frustration.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

The Burden's on Rostenkowski
Dan Rostenkowski employed ghost workers who kicked back pay for work not done, if he regularly used federal employees for work at his homes, if he used official expense accounts for purely personal enrichment in the form of cash and gifts — all to the tune of \$600,000 in taxpayer funds — if he did all those things and then tried to obstruct the federal investigation into his case, as alleged, then he deserves the

severest punishment that the law can impose. Such acts are not, as some say, standard operating procedure for powerful members of Congress. The things charged in the indictment were never accepted, at least not by the public. If Mr. Rostenkowski prevails by convincing jurors that he did not behave as charged, good for him. But if he prevails with a defense of "it's the way Congress works, everybody does it," then shame on him and on Congress.

— The Baltimore Sun.



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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (33) 46 37 93 00. Fax: Circ. 46 37 52 12. Internet: IHTT@eurocom.fr

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7784. Fax: (65) 274-2344. Mng. Dir. Asia: Prof. D. Kneppel, 90 Gloucester Rd, Hong Kong. Tel: 852-222-188. Fax: (852) 222-1190. Ger. Mng. Germany: T. Schäfer, Friedrichstr. 15, 8023 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (0199) 72 67 55. Fax: (0199) 72 73 10. Prof. U.S.: Michael Cannon, 830 Park Ave., New York, NY 10022. Tel: (212) 532-8891. Fax: (212) 532-8765. U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2A 2LP. Tel: (0171) 836-4802. Fax: (0171) 240-2224. S.A. su capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nantes B-522120. Commission Partiture No. 61337. © 1994 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN 0248-0652.

A Worrying Tendency to Explain, to Blur, to Forget

By Peter Schneider

BERLIN — No, there was really no place for us Germans at the D-Day celebrations on the beaches of Normandy.

The simplest reason for the Allies' refusal to invite us is the most telling. From everything we know about that day, it was the Germans who landed near Caen to free Europe from fascism.

The Russians have a significantly better reason to be upset over not being invited. Without the Red Army's victories at Stalingrad and Kursk and in Byelorussia, the Allied invasion forces would never have advanced so quickly to the Rhine.

It is true that the Red Army liberated "its" part of Europe, then forced it under Stalin's yoke. But it wouldn't have done any harm to remind the world and the Russians of the really liberating part that their Great Patriotic War played in the fight against fascism.

What does it mean that German politicians wanted to take part in the festivities in Normandy and were deeply hurt that they were not included? What in God's name did they want to celebrate there? The beginning of Germany's defeat? The beginning of France's release from German occupation?

Are they going to come begging next year for an invitation to the day memorializing the liberation of Auschwitz?

There is a pattern here. To this day, the unconscious attempt to efface the difference between assailant and assaulted characterizes the German view of themselves and the stance they take on issues.

It shaped the sympathy people felt after the war for those who "went along" with the Nazis. It generated Ronald Reagan's and Helmut Kohl's handshake of "reconciliation" at Bitburg in 1985.

It inspired the attempt to memorialize both World War II victims and perpetrators with a monument in Berlin last year. It manifests itself in the warning not to take the wrong stand in the Balkans and Rwanda.

It governs the empathy people feel for those who collaborated with the East German Communist regime and the skeptical

approach they take to former dissidents. The success of Steven Spielberg's film "Schindler's List" in Germany produced an interesting side-effect. For the first time since World War II, the public took an interest in the "other Schindlers" — the unsung, ordinary heroes who, without benefit of a resistance group or an anti-fascist organization, took it upon themselves to conceal and rescue Jews from the Nazi executioners.

About 10,000 Jews went underground during the last years of the Third Reich. Half were in Berlin, where about 1,400 survived, thanks to help from their "Aryan" friends and neighbors.

Measured against the original number of Jews living in the city — about 170,000 — that is a terribly small number. But the number 1,400 tells us something else. Given the logistics of survival — the trick of finding a safe haven, the sometimes daily flight from one hideout to the next — it is apparent that several thousand "Aryans" were involved in this personal effort.

Until Mr. Spielberg's film came along, these facts and stories were locked away in the publications of the specialist press.

One might ask why it took a Hollywood film to acquaint us with these "other" Germans. Why were they honored only in Israel and not in Germany? Why aren't there any streets named after them? Why are their stories being read in the schools only now?

All these years after the war, one answer still rings true. Whenever Germans would try to memorialize one of these other heroes, the world would interpret it as an outrageous attempt at self-absolution by a nation of perpetrators. It is a natural objection — but does it make sense?

Does Mr. Spielberg's film exonerate the Germans? The very opposite seems the case. The story of one "good" German highlights the question why, if one German could successfully intervene, there weren't a lot more

Schindlers. If one could shelter a few targets from the state terror apparatus, then everyone who served or covered for it can no longer say they were simply following orders. I suspect that is why, after the war, Germans avoided or didn't speak of the other Schindlers.

Their example contradicted the justification myth of those who went along with the Nazis — that "there wasn't anything that could do about it," that "anyone would have done the same," that there are situations in which one has "no choice."

This myth had the advantage of reducing the difference between perpetrator and victim.

In the same vein, a well-known postwar phrase has now surfaced in the debate over the "second German past," that of East Germany: "No one who wasn't there knows what it was like — so don't pass judgment."

To the extent that this statement dampens the arrogance of someone who has never been tested, it is an appropriate warning.

The final phrase — "so don't pass judgment" — is peculiar, though. Why not judge?

Only the incurably self-righteous will claim they would have resisted blackmail by

the Stasi, which shunned no method short of torture. But if for some other person gave in and blew the whistle on a dissident colleague, isn't it only right that I or this other person be judged?

And what is wrong with honoring the not inconsiderable number who did in fact refuse to collaborate?

Why is it that West Germans positively delight in confessing that "I'm no hero" or "given certain circumstances, of course I would have been an informant, too."

The playwright Heiner Müller recently suggested that we have a human right to be cowardly. Maybe. If there were too many heroes, it might even seem a bold assertion.

At the same time, though, we would then have to proclaim our right to other equally human and undervalued urges, such as conformity, self-interest, and complicity.

By dint of selective memory, Adolfo De Gasperi and Charles de Gaulle cast the anti-fascist resistance in their countries as a natural trait, and based the identity of the new Italian and French republics on that assertion.

A people responsible for the Holocaust did not have the same option. But where is it written that the Germans need, out of solidarity with the many who went along with the Nazis, to forget the not inconsiderable number of their compatriots who showed courage, resourcefulness and decency?

France and Germany have just agreed that for the first time since World War II, German troops will march down the Champs-Elysées this Bastille Day as part of the Euroscope, Europe's fledgling army.

By extension, wouldn't the D-Day celebrations provide the Germans a good opportunity finally to pardon the tens of thousands of deserters who turned their backs on Hitler's criminal war and went into hiding or over to the enemy — even in Normandy?

The writer is author of "The German Century," a collection of essays. This was translated from the German by Leigh Hafner for The New York Times.

'Next time, we're taking the Channel.'

Europeans Are Managing Once Again Not to Vote About Europe

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Once again, elections to

the European Parliament are about practically everything except European citizenship.

So far, it hasn't worked. The Parliament has received additional powers under the Maastricht treaty, which converted the European Community into the ambitious European Union. But few people are aware of it, and it still isn't enough to make them feel that they really have a stake in who votes in Strasbourg.

That is the true reason for the "democratic deficit" that political leaders pretend to regret, not the clump of bureaucrats in Brussels trying to homogenize the level of lawmaking, not the critical issues to be settled in the next couple of years which will determine whether there will indeed be a European power a generation from now and probably what kind of Germany and Russia will emerge.

In 1979, Willy Brandt, then German chancellor, pushed through direct elections to the European Parliament, whose members were previously chosen by the national legislatures. In

ways incidentally, without any specific evidence, any argument, any evidence, any attribution. It has been deliberately inspired by the French Foreign Ministry, presumably as a way of coercing Washington to put pressure on the Bosnians to settle for less territory than they think they can win if they go on fighting.

But the motive is not clear,

no more than the basis for the accusation, which American officials deny.

They attacked and insulted

practically everybody on the French political scene, with polished rhetorical eloquence and spite, and withdrew three days later as though they had accomplished something.

In the course of demanding removal of the arms embargo on Bosnia, a way of ducking out of the burden of involvement while sounding virtuous and compassionate about the war, they managed to insinuate a charge that the United States is now secretly arming Bosnian Moslems.

This charge has been made repeatedly in the French press lately, al-

though it is not clear to what kind of international politics it is still played. To the extent that the big issues of what kind of Europe lies ahead are put before the public, it is in opposition ostensibly to Maastricht but actually to the very idea of strengthening Europe at the expense of its sovereign states.

OPINION

War in Korea? Factor In Mass Nuclear Death

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The Clinton administration has to start hard at one question every time it considers what to do about the fact that North Korea either has nuclear weapons or all the makings at hand. If it comes to war to roll North Korea back to zero weapons, what would it cost in lives?

The answer from some American nuclear-control specialists is that the war could cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of Asians — most of them America's allies. The possibility of mass death through nuclear radioactive releases as the result of a non-nuclear war is one reason the Clinton administration has to move as carefully and slowly as it has.

And that possibility is why politicians and journalists pushing President

Bill Clinton into much faster and tougher action knowing that it could lead to war have the obligation to calm down or prove that the warnings about nuclear fallout are wrong.

In January I wrote about those warnings after putting them to government officials involved in the crisis. They took them seriously but not in the point of

paralysis by total acceptance.

Now the dangers have been summed up again by the Nuclear Control Institute, a Washington think tank. Paul Leventhal, its president, says the institute's calculations of danger have not been refuted.

The Israeli bombing strike against Iraq's nuclear reactor in 1981 is an enduring memory. And North Korea's two small weapon-capable reactors might be bombed in such a way as to collapse in on themselves, causing minimal radioactive release.

But South Korea also has nuclear reactors — nine, and large. They produce 40 percent of the country's electricity. The institute says all are within range of North Korean bombers or missiles.

The institute's warning is heavy: If any of the South's reactors were destroyed, the fallout would be Chernobyl-plus. Radiation would cover 2,000 to 5,000 square miles (5,000 to 13,000 square kilometers), bringing death or fatal cancers to South Koreans.

Japanese and American servicemen. The South's reactors range up to 950 megawatts, for a total of 7,000. The poisonous strontium and cesium in the core of one 1,000-megawatt reactor is equivalent to the fallout of 350 to 450 nuclear weapons. And since some of South Korea's reactors are in clusters, the total danger is incalculable.

Even if war was imminent, the Nuclear Control Institute says, South Korea could not shut down its reactors fast enough to prevent major radioactive release in case of attack.

U.S. officials dispute this now. They say that "hardening" of South Korea's reactors against attack has been going on. They do not deny possible radiation danger. But they insist that they are more concerned with the damage and losses North Korea could cause by attacks on South Korean and U.S. non-nuclear targets.

I do that will ease Asian minds. Knowledgeable scientists should get into the debate fast. War must not start because the radiation threat has not been examined in public.

But who knows, maybe in wartime Kim Il Sung would not attack the South's nuclear plants out of human kindness? No? Well, maybe he could be frightened out of it by U.S. warnings that a Northern attack on the South's reactors would bring American all-out bombing of the North and its reactors. Would Mr. Kim surrender his nukes? What are the odds?

Mr. Clinton inherited this deadly spot because of his predecessors' mistakes. After World War II, the United States turned over the northern part of the Korean Peninsula, never before divided, to the Soviet Army — which brought the Korean War of the 1950s and the paranoid Communist regime still in power. In 1987-88, the Reagan and Bush administrations frittered away irretrievable time by allowing the North to get away with its first violations of the nuclear treaty.

Now it is probably too late to snip away Mr. Kim's nuclear weapons except with the ultimate sanction of war. More likely is a stand-down leaving him with a nuclear weapon or two in return for promises not to make more, imagine.

Mr. Clinton has not addressed the radiation danger in public. Perhaps it would weaken the bad hand he was dealt. But war could happen. The greater the costs, the more a president needs the informed support of the nation. At the time of D-Day thoughts, that much we should remember.

The New York Times

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Mirror, Mirror, on the White House Wall

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — Bob Woodward calls his new book "The Agenda." But he could have called it "Re-engineering the White House," which is how Bill Clinton should read it. The book details a chaotic presidency, a dormitory style of "Hu's what's up?" management, in which meetings

MEANWHILE

follow meetings and nothing much gets decided. The White House mess, it turns out, is not a place to eat but the way the place is run.

The surprising thing about Mr. Woodward's book is how unsurprising it is. Its detail is both gripping and, sometimes, shocking, but in general it conforms to much of what has been written about the Clinton White House. Dee Dee Myers, the press secretary who is often characterized as out of the loop, isn't even mentioned. The White House chief of staff, Thomas McLarry, sometimes portrayed as in his head, is a drowning victim in this book.

As for Hillary Rodham Clinton, she, too, emerges from this book consistent with what you think you know. More disciplined than her husband, she is his virtual chief of staff. On more than one occasion, she seems to sweep to demand that everyone shape up. Such instances lead one White House side, Paul Begala, to ruminate that "without Hillary, Clinton would have wound up as merely the most popular law professor at the University of Arkansas."

Yes, if only because he seems incapable of handing out "F's."

Aside from the president, though,

and Ronald Reagan — and rewrote that section to the exasperation of the presidential speech writers. Worse, from their point of view, Mr. Clinton said he liked it better than the original — and then, characteristically, gave the original version away.

Mr. Gergen, asked while at the D-Day celebration to comment on Mr. Woodward's book, belittled it by saying it was mostly about "process." Indeed it is. But in the Clinton White House, process begets policy. The endless meetings, the shouting matches, the inability to bring almost anything to a resolution, has had its policy implications. Bosnia, Haiti and the sloppy and tardy appointments of Supreme Court justices are all the products of a "process" run amok.

Still, it's hard to read this book and not come away liking Mr. Clinton. The man is omnivorous with a garrulous appetite for meetings, readings and the contrary views of others. He is engulfed by detail. At times it seems what he needs most is a president.

It is clear that Mr. Clinton needs a new chief of staff. It's clear he ought to have a press secretary who has his confidence. It's also clear that he ought to decide whether his message is mostly Gergen or mostly Carville as the two could not be more different.

Mostly, though, Mr. Clinton needs a new chief of staff. It's clear he ought to have a press secretary who has his confidence. It's also clear that he ought to decide whether his message is mostly Gergen or mostly Carville as the two could not be more different.

Mr. Woodward quotes Mr. Clinton's political consultant, James Carville, as asking, "Where do he stand? What does he stand for?"

In different ways, others in the book ask the same question. It is not, really, a new one. Back during the campaign, one that Clinton aide would confess underlying doubts about their candidate. Was he, one of them asked me, a Democratic George Bush — lacking core political values except, of course, the overriding one to win election? Nothing in Mr. Woodward's book puts that question to rest.

It is for that reason that Mr. Gergen takes on symbolic importance. At one point, for instance, Mr. Woodward reports that Mr. Gergen balked at a proposed speech text that would have had Mr. Clinton say, "It's been 30 years since a president has asked Americans to take personal responsibility for our country's future."

Mr. Gergen saw this as a shot at his old bosses — Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford

and such of directors. The more bizarre the better. Take the recent production of Wagner's "Dutchman." The boat was a series of plastic ice cubes, meant to look like an iceberg. The spinning-wheel scene was a factory making plastic table covers. No wonder the singers seemed lost. Is that why tickets were so easy to find? At least for people with the money to throw away on a wasted evening.

IRVING LEVIN.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

staged to show the talents (or lack of such) of directors. The more bizarre the better. Take the recent production of Wagner's "Dutchman." The boat was a series of plastic ice cubes, meant to look like an iceberg. The spinning-wheel scene was a factory making plastic table covers. No wonder the singers seemed lost. Is that why tickets were so easy to find? At least for people with the money to throw away on a wasted evening.

A Tax We Can Live With

I think Isaac Reiss's call (*Letters, April 27*) for a surtax on weapons sales to subsidize UN peacekeeping operations is absolutely brilliant.

JOHN LAUENER.

Milan.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cambodia: The Work to Do

In his June 1 opinion column, "Bangkok's Military Complicity With the Khmer Rouge Must End," Morton Abramowitz describes the continuing threat posed by the Khmer Rouge. In addition to ensuring that assistance to the Khmer Rouge is cut off from Thailand or any other source, other steps should be taken toward promoting long-term stability in Cambodia.

To increase the professionalism of the military, it is clear that administrative, payroll, logistic and other support should be provided to the presently underpaid, corrupt and badly led Cambodian armed forces. This support should not include weapons and ammunition, however, which would run a substantial risk of diversion to the Khmer Rouge. In addition, demining efforts should be stepped up.

Grass-roots development assistance along the lines provided by the United Nations' Cambodian Reconstruction and Reintegration program also needs to be expanded. Effective rural development would be the best long-term weapon on against the Khmer Rouge.

LIONEL ROSENBLATT, President, Refugees International, Washington

Hiding Behind 'Tribalism'

To say that "tribalism" was the cause of the slaughter in Rwanda has made it all too easy for the Northern, white world to shrug up its hands and let it happen. It fits the appalling colonial notion that Africans are savages, that nothing can be done to help them from themselves. Perhaps someone should

ask why the Bosnian conflict is not attributed to "tribalism."

LAURA CAMPBELL, Rome.

In an age when the inhumanity of such places as Bosnia and Rwanda dominate the headlines, what a joy it was to follow the recent inauguration of Nelson Mandela as the first black president of South Africa. I was especially struck by the spirit of reconciliation that prevailed between Mr. Mandela and Frederik de Klerk, both recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize. I hope that their example can serve as a guiding light for those brave souls who strive for peace and justice in other countries torn by ethnic, religious or racial conflict.

DAVID M. LEEGE, Cotonou, Benin.

Germany Then and Now

Regarding "The Untimely Exclusion of Germany and Russia From a Friendly Future" (Fifty Years After D-Day, Mar. 2):

I agree with Zbigniew Brzezinski's conclusions that a democratic Germany is a valuable and important part of Europe and that much remains to be done to bring Russia to that level. But I disagree with his assertion that this can and should have been partly manifested in allowing Germany and Russia to take part in the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of D-Day.

As far as Russia is concerned, not one Russian soldier took part in D-Day. The Red Army fought many heroic battles and suffered tragically, but if we had allowed the Russians to join in the commemorations, why not then have included the Japanese, Chinese and every other

nation that fought in World War II?

Including Germany also would have been odd. Along with the marching Alsatian veterans, should there have been singing Wehrmacht soldiers? What about aging members of the SS?

Anniversaries are like birthdays, but on this occasion we were not only celebrating life but commemorating death.

ERIC SEAN GOLDSTEIN, Oxford, England.

Any German presence on June 6, 1994, would, by definition, have symbolized the presence of the Germany that was there in 1944. The Germany of Auschwitz and the Germany that tried to destroy humanity. I say "no" to a reenactment with that Germany.

JIM PRICE, Trieste, Italy.

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What's Wrong With Opera

Regarding "Tosca in the Abstract" (Features, May 25) by David Strentz:

Music lovers should say bravo for this intelligent critique of what's wrong with the Opera at the Bastille. The author takes the recent production of "Tosca" to make his point about the absurdities produced at this new opera house, for which we had such high hopes.

But the problem goes back further. Perhaps it's the difference in philosophy of how operas are staged in Europe and in America. American opera houses take the attitude that a composer had ideas of how operas were to be staged. That means beautiful costumes and also beautiful scenery. They are traditional and play to sold-out houses.

IRVING LEVIN, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

staged to show the talents (or lack of such) of directors. The more bizarre the better. Take the recent production of Wagner's "Dutchman." The boat was a series of plastic ice cubes, meant to look like an iceberg. The spinning-wheel scene was a factory making plastic table covers. No wonder the singers seemed lost. Is that why tickets were so easy to find? At least for people with the money to throw away on a wasted evening.

A Tax We Can Live With

I think Isaac Reiss's call (*Letters, April 27*) for a surtax on weapons sales to subsidize UN peacekeeping operations is absolutely brilliant.

JOHN LAUENER.

Milan.

In Paris, the Return of the Furies

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — Revolution and resistance are themes that ripple through 30 years of Ariane Mnouchkine's extraordinary Théâtre du Soleil. She has revolutionized the stage, making popular theater in hard places — the wooden seats at the Cartoucherie are very hard indeed — mixing genres and crossing borders.

The French woman that Le Monde refers to as "our greatest man of living theater" has created a company that looks like no other. Actors make Shakespearean entrances and exits in Japanese Noh masks and perform European to Indian ritual dances. Her Shakespeare cycle traveled to Munich and Los Angeles and her Greek tragedies ("Les Arides") toured Europe and had a triumphant run at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

These days, every show brings in rapt audiences — Mnouchkine is feted and bowed down to, a surprising twist for a champion of the 1960s counterculture. Her first collective creation at the Cartoucherie, "1789," was improvised street theater, tightly orchestrated; since, a succession of dramas have appeared, spurred by that same vitality, as if they were staged a hairbreadth from events like the French Revolution.

Yet, with the exception of Hélène Cixous' plays like "L'Hispanie Terrible mais Inachevée de Norodom Sihanouk, Roi de Cambodge" (The Terrible, Unfinished Story of Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, of 1985) and "L'Indiane" (1987-88), Mnouchkine has rarely treated recent history.

"La Ville Parjure ou le Réveil des Erinyes" (The Deceiving City or The Awakening of the Furies), a new play by Cixous, brings back the

Furies to deal with scandal of the decade: the infection of hemophiliacs by the AIDS virus.

The stage where Agamemnon waited for a fair wind to sail for Troy is designed as another kind of walled city, a putty-colored ten city set in a vast cemetery. The walls are decorated with inscriptions — Christian and Hebrew — in a shelter for the sick and homeless. Beggars limp

Mnouchkine gives this cast of characters mythic proportions.

on, dragging their bundles, and a group of beggars huddle in the stone crevices. A Greek chorus revived. The cemetery janitor, an old crone, plays chief sage and storyteller; the others call her Aeschylus.

A pale young mother with gray hair takes center stage; she talks about leaving this plagued city, about doctors, "wolves dressed in white," who were responsible for the death of her sons. She would like to hear a word of regret, a request for pardon from the public figures who betrayed her trust and mishandled her sad case — doctors, lawyers, ministers of health and wealth. The boys come back to visit their mother in a dream. An angel of death, a gaunt bird of prey straddles the gate.

Three weird sisters make their entrance; they are Furies who cackle with graveyard humor and fit right in with this gang of the living dead. After spending 5,000 years underground, the Furies have been driven to the surface, they have a job to do and set about bringing the public servants to trial.

"One day the lambs learned that their shepherds were wolves," Cixous says in her introduction to the drama. The story of hemophiliacs, infected by transfusions of HIV-contaminated blood, is a scandal that won't go away. This is the contemporary tragedy that Cixous and Mnouchkine have taken before public opinion at the Cartoucherie.

Mnouchkine has spent so much time with Greeks, she knows how to make their skulling warriors and hellish Furies human. Where she demystified the heroic Achilles, she gives this cast of characters mythic proportions — Achilles had only his heel to worry about; these notables are slated to wander forever in some ecumenical hell. The women, with few exceptions, are heroines — the Mother Courage figure, the wise old witches, even the Furies have a pungent charm.

The troupe has lost some brilliant members since "Les Arides," but Renata Ramos Maza, a newcomer, makes a touching mother, Myriam Azencot is a fine Aeschylus: more Jewish mama than Greek poet, she provides comic relief. There are eruptions of harsh Brechtian humor among the rumbles of doom, but although actors rush the stage with a conquering step, there is a back and forth rhythm rather than a forward sweep to the action.

Nathalie Thomas and Marie-Hélène Bouvet have designed faded rags for the disheveled, sleek black coats for the wicked and bright red tops for the dead boys, and you can feel the director's steady gaze, meting out justice. Mnouchkine's artistry is such that she can keep an audience on edge for hours, but perhaps not for the entire six hours that this two-part drama takes to unfold.

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.



A scene from Hélène Cixous' "La Ville Parjure," directed by Ariane Mnouchkine at the Théâtre du Soleil.

Marie-France Miquel

Shiro Toyoda: Retrospective For Film Master

By Christine Chapman

NEW YORK — The film director Shiro Toyoda, from the Golden Age of Japanese cinema, the 1950s and 1960s, is being honored for the first time in the United States on both East and West coasts in a retrospective of movies he made from 1957 to 1973.

In New York at the Japan Society (through June 24) and in Berkeley, California, at the Pacific Film Archive (through June 30), Toyoda, celebrated in Japan as the cinematic interpreter of *junkan-gaku*, or pure literature, alerts a new generation to techniques of realism and ideas about feminism that are integral to films he made 30 and 40 years ago.

"My interests are in strong, living personalities among the common people — those who after being knocked and kicked never fall



Hisaya Morishige in Toyoda's "Twilight Years" (1973).

or sink," he once explained to an interviewer.

He might have been describing himself. Born in Kyoto in 1906, he was a sickly boy who fell in love with literature and theater. He went to Tokyo to become a playwright, but was advised by his teacher to try the movie business.

At 18 he joined the Shochiku Kamata Studio and worked as an assistant director. His first film so impressed the studio head that he was assigned to another. Both failed commercially and Toyoda was told to train for another five years. By that time silent films had given way to talkies and, changing studios in 1936, Toyoda got the chance to turn a best-selling novel, "Wakai Hito" (Young People), into a hit.

During his 47-year career he made more than 60 films and became a major director along with his contemporaries Akira Kurosawa and Yasujiro Ozu. He died in 1977 at 71, earning the American film critic Donald Richie's praise as "a master adapter, a true actor's director and one of the Japanese cinema's finest craftsmen."

Toyoda and his parent studio, Toho, drew plots from the best work of the literary elite. The Japanese obsession, or affection, with labeling seemingly serious novels by important writers as "pure literature" was a bonanza for directors of Toyoda's artistry. He popularized the novels for masses of moviegoers to whom they became real life, not fiction. His innovative use of the camera to create shifting

points-of-view and his penchant for close-ups gave the work immediacy.

Certainly "Snow Country," by the Nobel Prize winner Isamu Kawabata, is remembered as much for Toyoda's interpretation of Kawabata's sensuous prose. Those images of tall snow walls and small snow-capped figures walking through them are unforgettable.

For comic novels like Masaji Itoh's "Eitai Ryukan," titled "The Hotelman's Holiday" for the 1958 film, Toyoda centers the action on the antics of tourists and hoteliers in a newly prosperous postwar Japan.

The satire on Japan circa 1960 hits the high points: the hustling of a new society, the bravado of the entrepreneur, the good humor and ingenuity of the little guy trying to step up. Toyoda's camera doesn't dwell on emotion here but on the relentless pace of urban life.

"The only problem I have with him is that occasionally he's redundant," said Kyoko Hirano, the director of the Japan Society's Film Center. "Americans in particular may feel that 20 minutes can be cut. But I am amazed by the diversity of his genres: folk legend, comedy, melodrama, tragedy, fantasy. He does them all and gets superb acting from popular stars."

For comic novels like Masaji Itoh's "Eitai Ryukan," titled "The Hotelman's Holiday" for the 1958 film, Toyoda centers the action on the antics of tourists and hoteliers in a newly prosperous postwar Japan.

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Christine Chapman is a free-lance journalist specializing in the arts.



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THE WATERWORKS

By E. L. Doctorow. 253 pages.
\$23. Random House.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

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McLIVAINES

Speaking in general, of the times, for
Edmund Burke, a rich war profiteer and slaveholder
who died a year earlier, yet whose
evil spirit McLivaine saw reflected in
the way the corrupt ring of boss
William Marcy Tweed kept its political
stranglehold on the city.

But when Martin stopped showing
up for book-reviewing assignments
and McLivaine started looking
into his whereabouts, he learned that the young man had
meant what he said quite literally:
Twice Martin had recently caught
sight of his father riding with other
men in a carriage.

McLivaine then enlisted the help of
Edmund Burke, a rare honest
police captain, and together they
picked up the trail that Martin had
followed in the search he had undertaken
for his father.

To make a fascinatingly ominous
mystery seem cut and dried, they learned
that instead of dying, Augustus
Pemberton had struck a
Faustian bargain with a menacingly
brilliant doctor whose experiments
involved the orphaned children
of the city. Thus the dark vision of
Doctorow's short story is expanded
into a nightmare from which Martin
Pemberton barely awoke.

Now, without giving away too

much, one can describe "The Waterworks" on one level as a Gothic tale with the same concern about
amoral scientists that moved Mary
Wollstonecraft Shelley to write
"Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus." But Doctorow's novel is
far from a period piece.

First, the modern elements of the
narrative rescue it from datedness:
"I want to keep the chronology of
things but at the same time to make
them pattern sensible, which means

McLivaine then enlisted the help of
Edmund Burke, a rare

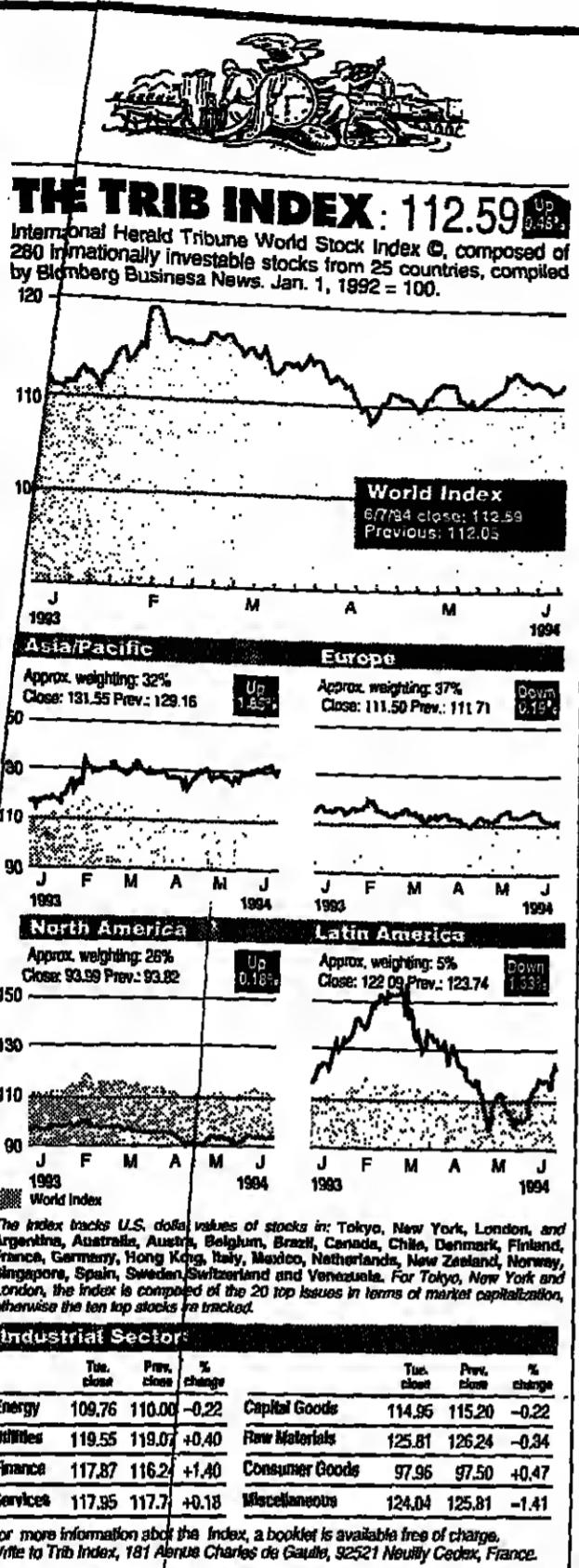
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FUSION

International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, June 8, 1994

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Services	117.95	117.7	+0.18	Miscellaneous	124.04	125.81	-1.41

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MEDIA MARKETS

New Form of Status@work

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In late 1990, Alain Pinel Realty Inc. of Saratoga, California, plunged into the electronic age with a vengeance. Employees were given personal computers and when the company joined Internet, the giddy web of computer networks, each worker was assigned an electronic-mail address.

Even in the real-estate company's Silicon Valley home, however, the initial reaction to those addresses — listed on business cards and thus the outward sign of its high-tech move — was lukewarm at best.

Some agents complained that the arcane computer language — *jones@apc.com*, for example — looked like may typographical errors. Potential customers were puzzled.

In the last months or so, those attitudes have changed, said Helen Pastorino, president of the agency. "We were ridiculed before as being weird or nerdy," Mrs. Pastorino said. "But now, our e-mail address is seen as being progressive and with it."

For businesses of all types and sizes, the electronic-mail address is rapidly becoming not just a tool but a status symbol. The person who has one — or better, several — is instantly regarded as a card-carrying member of the information age.

But not everyone addresses are equal. To the cognoscenti of cyberspace, there is a strict pecking order, all plainly visible in the alphabet soup of letters and punctuation.

"Your N address says volumes about who you are, about what community you hang in and whether you're a cybersnob or a cyberhick," said Paul Saffo, the Institute for the Future, a research organization in Menlo Park, California.

The sole cache of an electronic-mail address did not sit in the business community and extends well beyond it.

One sign of the times is "E-Mail Addresses of the Rich and Famous," a compendium of the cyberspace whorabouts of more than 900 people, published last month. The paperback, from the Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., lists people like Bill Clinton (President@Whitehouse.gov), whose network locations are well known, and Tom Morrison, the novelist, whose electronic addresses are not.

How to tell a prestigious address from a pedophile one? Look to the right of the @ sign in an electronic-mail address. It is called the domain, and it indicates where the mailbox is. Typically, this will be an organization, a company, a university or a commercial network service.

For example, Jane Doe, who works for Widget Enterprises Inc., might have the address: *idoe@widget.com*. The domain is usually broken up into subdomains, each separated by a period. The .com is an abbreviation meaning the mailbox is in a commercial organization; others include .edu for education institutions, .gov for government bodies and .net for networking organizations.

In the cyberspace pecking order, bragging rights go to people whose addresses are considered close to the Net. For example, one of this reporter's addresses is *slohn@aol.com*. This is an address at a commercial service, America Online, a conduit into the Net open to anyone willing to pay the monthly fees.

It is not exclusive nor as close to the Net as Jane Doe, whose link is through the technically wittily company that employs her, Widget Enterprises.

Real status belongs to those very few people whose domain name is their last name — a direct connection to the Net. Mark Seiden, a computer consultant in Belmont, California, who has a sophisticated link to the Internet through a powerful computer at home, is one of the few. His electronic-mail address: *MIS@seiden.com*.

METALL AIMS FOR FURTHER STAFF CUTS

Agence France-Presse

DUESSELDORF — Metallgesellschaft AG, the troubled German mining and metals-processing company that barely escaped bankruptcy late last year, should employ no more than 20,000 people in the long run, Karl-Josef Neukirchen, the company's group chairman, said Tuesday.

The company's work force totaled 43,300 at the end of the 1993 financial year. The company employed 65,000 the previous year.

Mr. Neukirchen said that after the sale of several subsidiaries, Metallgesellschaft would concentrate on its core businesses of metals trading, specialty chemicals and industrial installations.

The group should then record annual sales in the range of 13 billion to 14 billion Deutsche marks (around \$8 billion). Sales totaled 26.1 billion DM in the 1993 financial year.

"If the recovery plan succeeds, group debts to the banks at the end of 1995 will be at their lowest level ever, and we will again have a company enjoying lasting profitability," he said.

The group lost almost 2 billion DM in the 1993 financial year.

At the end of May, the company announced that it would sell two subsidiaries, Buderus AG and Lohnerkering Montan Transport AG.

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Brussels	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
London	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
New York	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Tokyo	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Toronto	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Zurich	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
1 ECR	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
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Caracas	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Hong Kong	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
London	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
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Tokyo	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Toronto	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Zurich	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
1 ECR	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
1 USD	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
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Caracas	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Hong Kong	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
London	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Paris	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Tokyo	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Toronto	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Zurich	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
1 ECR	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
1 USD	1.671	2.026	1.611	1.028	1.025	1.202	1.204	1.204	12.04
Cross rates. a: Today's rate; b: To buy one dollar; c: Units of 100; d: Not quoted; e: N/A; f: not available.									
Forward Rates		30-day	90-day	180					

MARKET DIARY

Fears of Slowdown
Chill Wall Street

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Stock prices fell Tuesday amid renewed concerns that slower economic growth will trim corporate profits in the second half of the year.

Falling U.S. government bonds for the first time in five days pulled

U.S. Stocks

down stocks as well, along with the weakness of the dollar.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 62.61 points to 3,755.91 in slow trading, as the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose to 7.26 percent from 7.22 percent Monday.

After the Federal Reserve Board's four interest-rate increases this year, investors "are seeing signs of a slowdown" in the economy, said Peter Canale, chief investment strategist at NatWest Securities. "They're not conclusive, but people are seeing new-home sales, mortgage applications, house-buying plans and auto production at least plateau if not decline."

Companies that react most to swings in interest rates and the economy had the steepest declines, including bank, telephone, chemical, paper, automobile and electric utility stocks.

About four stocks dropped for every three that rose on the New York Stock Exchange, where 254 million shares changed hands.

Dollar Slips Further
As Kantor Talks Tough

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled against the yen and most other major currencies Tuesday after the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, said the government was prepared to use U.S. trade laws to force open Japanese markets.

Mr. Kantor's remarks unnerved traders, coming as they did after

Foreign Exchange

several weeks in which the government had tempered its harsh rhetoric on U.S.-Japanese trade. The two countries last week resumed formal trade talks that broke down in February.

Tuesday's tough talk renewed investor concern that Washington might let the dollar tumble against the yen to make Japanese goods more expensive, a strategy the White House pursued last year.

The U.S. wants the Japanese trade surplus to shrink, said Rick Zauderer, a trader at Toronto-based Friedberg Mercantile Group, which has \$400 million under management. "If the trade talks look like they're going to fail, the U.S. will call for a strong yen again to pressure the Japanese."

Yuan from 259.1 million Monday.

"The market clearly doesn't like the concept of a weaker dollar," said Gil Knight, fund manager at ASB Capital Management in Washington, which manages assets of \$10 billion. "The market interprets it as an attempt to devalue the currency, which is ultimately inflationary."

"Consumer spending is going to slow down," Mr. Knight said. "Car sales look like they're at a plateau and are probably going to decline. The problem is, we don't know how much the economy will slow."

Shares of Broadband Technologies Inc. rallied 2% to 18.18. The telecommunications equipment company was chosen along with AT&T to build a network for Southwestern Bell that will deliver video and other services. AT&T rose 1% to 55%, while Southwestern Bell fell 1% to 42.14.

Summit Technology rose 1% to 28.14 after the maker of lasers used for eye surgery said the Food and Drug Administration had cleared it to begin another phase of testing of a laser that helps reshape the eye.

Phyco rose 2% to 31.14 after the operation of medical clinics agreed with MetLife HealthCare, a unit of Metropolitan Life Insurance, to provide physician networks and medical management in six U.S. markets where MetLife has or is introducing managed health care.

The dollar closed at 142.25 yen, down from 142.25 yen Monday. It fell to a two-week low of 103.50 yen just after Mr. Kantor spoke to reporters in Paris. The dollar also fell to 1.6667 DM from 1.6705 DM on Monday.

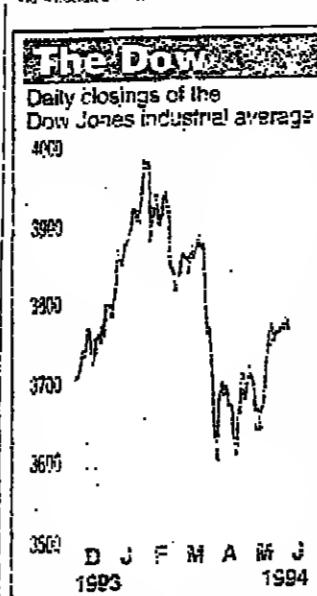
"Kantor opened the barn door for more yen-buying," Jerry Egan, managing director of foreign exchange at MTB Bank, said. "Anything that looks like friction in the trade talks automatically sends the dollar lower."

The dollar tumbled 20 percent against the yen last year after Mr. Clinton and his aides said a weak dollar would help balance trade with Japan.

The market is still skeptical of the administration's true intentions," Mr. Egan said.

Even after Tuesday's fall, the dollar remained more than 2 percent above the eight-month low of 100.65 yen set in late April.

Elsewhere, the pound was quoted at \$1.5095, up from \$1.5078 Monday, and the dollar fell to 5.6810 French francs from 5.6975 and to 1.4133 Swiss francs from 1.4172 francs.



Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
27,804	27,731.14	27,722.23	27,555.91	-12.61
Indus.	5,207.45	5,192.45	5,182.45	-1.00
Transp.	1,141.34	1,136.00	1,132.84	-0.21
Util.	1,170.25	1,162.00	1,159.00	-0.25
Comp.	1,307.56	1,311.47	1,304.21	-1.27
				-0.92

4/26

3999

3900

3800

3700

3600

3500

3400

3300

3200

3100

3000

2900

2800

2700

2600

2500

2400

2300

2200

2100

2000

1900

1800

1700

1600

1500

1400

1300

1200

1100

1000

900

800

700

600

500

400

300

200

100

0

1000

2000

3000

4000

5000

6000

7000

8000

9000

10000

11000

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96000

97000

98000

99000

100000

101000

102000

103000

104000

Swatch Sales Sag In Some Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — The watchmaker Société Suisse de Microélectronique & d'Horlogerie SA said Tuesday that sales of its leading Swatch brand were sagging this year in some markets.

The company also said at its annual news conference that it was studying two telecommunications companies as possible takeover targets.

SMH released final earnings, sales and cash flow results for 1993 that were little changed from previous figures released in 1992. It said net profit rose 7 percent, to 441 million Swiss francs (\$311 million), while cash flow rose by the same percentage, to 559 million francs from 524 million francs.

Edgar Giese, chief financial officer, said watch sales overall had "maintained" their 1993 pace in the first five months of this year. He did not release figures.

While sales of luxury watch brands such as Longines and Blancpain were "very strong," he said, sales of lower-end brands, led by Swatch, "varied according to the market."

Swatch does not publish Swatch sales and their breakdown by market.

Air France Sets Restructuring Of Operations

AFP-Exel News

PARIS — Air France said Tuesday it is restructuring its activities into three "earnings centers" after the airline's centralized structure was said to have contributed to its poor performance.

Christian Blanc, the chairman, said the move was aimed at "reconstructing" Air France and turning it into a company that "makes money."

"Air activities centers" will manage ground staff, navigators and aircraft and will be divided into geographical areas and freight or passenger operations.

"Logistics centers" will provide services to the air activities centers and will manage flight operations from airports serving Paris. A "French commercial center" will manage the airline's commercial network and domestic flights.

EXPATS: From Riches to Less, as Big Companies Turn to Tough Bargaining Over Perks

Continued from Page 11

covered cheaper local substitutes for home brands.

Even more radically, a few have actually set negative cost-of-living adjustments.

A few years ago, a company moving someone from Paris to Frankfurt might have noticed that Frankfurt was actually a cheaper place to live but would have allowed their employees quietly to pocket the difference.

"Instead, some of them are now deducting it," said Carlos Mestre, a

Unilever Won't Scrub Omo Consumer Guarantee Offered on Detergent

Bloomberg Business News

AMSTERDAM — The largest supermarket chain in the Netherlands, Ahold NV, said Tuesday it would continue to sell the Unilever detergent Omo Power despite a consumer group's claim that the product damages clothes.

"Lever has given Ahold and consumers a 100 percent guarantee concerning the product," said Ronald Schouten, a spokesman for Albert Heijn, Ahold's Dutch supermarket unit. "Lever will communicate this clearly to consumers." Lever is Unilever's soap unit.

The Dutch consumer association Consumentenbond on Monday warned consumers not to use Omo Power, pointing to a study by an independent Dutch research institute that showed damage to cotton fabrics.

Lever Brothers Ltd., the company's British unit, said it would initiate a national media campaign to reaffirm its commitment to the detergent, which in Britain is called Persil Power.

With Ahold's backing secured, Unilever is embarking on an international campaign to reassure consumers of the safety and efficacy of its new detergent, which it developed in hopes of winning back some of the market it had lost to its chief rival, Procter & Gamble Co.

In addition to stepped-up advertising, Unilever promised to reimburse consumers who could demonstrate that their laundry had been damaged by Omo Power, a spokesman, Tom Gordijn, said.

Albert Heijn has about 25 percent of the Dutch grocery market, with 620 stores. Ahold also operates 500 supermarkets in the United States, where Omo Power is not on the market.

Unilever NV's stock was down 0.70 guilders (37 U.S. cents) to 19.30 guilders on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Ahold was down 1 guilder to 47.30. In London, Unilever closed up 6 pence at \$81 (\$14.79).

Mr. Gordijn said the Anglo-Dutch consumer-products company was planning to launch an emergency ad campaign Wednesday in Dutch newspapers. "We have done tests for two years and have had no complaints," he said.

Unilever has spent \$150 million to develop the detergent and has allocated \$267 million more for promotion in Europe.

Some marketing experts, however, are questioning Unilever's strategy. Lex Schrevers, chairman of Hill & Knowlton Benelux, said Unilever should recall Omo Power.

Simint SpA Will Delay Share Issue

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Simint SpA, an Italian clothing company controlled by the designer Giorgio Armani, said Tuesday it would not hold an expected share issue until after April 1996 because of the recently announced 20 billion lire (\$12.5 million) sale of its U.S. operations.

It also said Mr. Armani had renounced 56 billion lire of royalties that Simint owed him. The money will instead be used to cover the company's losses.

Because of these new sources of cash, Simint said its board had decided to postpone the 50 billion lire issue, which it called the "last and essential element" of a restructuring plan.

Simint said last week that it would sell its Armani A/X operations in a Singapore-based company, Ong Beng Seng, for 20 billion lire. Simint originally said it would have a loss of 52 billion lire on the sale, but it said Tuesday the loss would be 47 billion lire.

The Armani stores, which feature the designer's least expensive line of casual clothing, were Simint's first venture into retailing. It previously only made clothes for its own lines and under license. Armani designs the A/X clothes and is supposed to receive royalties from Simint, which makes them and runs the stores.

Exact sales figures for A/X have never been released, but media reports have said the stores had high start-up costs and that the goods were overpriced.

Simint previously said it had a loss of 184 billion lire in the first 10 months of its financial year because it had been forced to write down asset values by 150 billion. It said it would cover the loss from its reserves.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt	London	Paris
DAX	FTSE 100 Index	CAC 40
2400	3300	2400
2300	3400	2300
2200	3300	2200
2100	3200	2100
2000	3100	2000
1900	3000	1900
1800	2900	1800
1700	2800	1700
1600	2700	1600
1500	2600	1500
1400	2500	1400
1300	2400	1300
1200	2300	1200
1100	2200	1100
1000	2100	1000
900	2000	900
800	1900	800
700	1800	700
600	1700	600
500	1600	500
400	1500	400
300	1400	300
200	1300	200
100	1200	100
0	1100	0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Credito Italiano SpA, the commercial bank recently sold by the government, said it would ask shareholders to approve an issue of as much as 2 trillion lire (\$12.3 billion) in new shares and bonds.

Vodafone Group PLC, a British maker of cellular phones, said pretax profit rose 13 percent in its latest year, to £363.3 million (\$548 million).

Moody's Investors Service Inc. said it had lowered its rating on the long-term debt of Banque Nationale de Paris amid concern about profitability.

Anglia Water PLC, one of Britain's 10 regional water-treatment and distribution companies, said it would shed as many as 900 jobs over the next two or three years in bid to cut costs.

Hungal, the former state-owned Hungarian aluminum group, said that bauxite production fell 9.3 percent in 1993 but that its pretax loss narrowed to 586 million forint (\$6 million) from 5 billion forint in 1992.

Siemens AG said it had taken a 10 percent stake in Société Rhénane de Participations & de Gestion, a French holding company.

Lufthansa AG said its freight division would be managed as an independent private company beginning Jan. 1, 1995. The airline's freight sector had sales of about 3 billion Deutsche marks (\$2 billion) last year.

Wartsila's stock exchange said it would increase the number of its weekly sessions to four beginning July 1.

Spain's central bank investigation into fraud by top managers of Banesto, or Banco Español de Crédito SA, alleges that the managers hid the depth of the bank's financial troubles before authorities ousted the bank's board late last year, according to the Spanish daily *El País*.

Reuters, AFP, AP, Bloomberg

EXOR

Société Anonyme

Registered Office: Luxembourg - 2, Boulevard Royal
R.C. Luxembourg B-6734

Notice to Shareholders

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

(against coupons marked IFINT, the former name of the company)

The annual general meeting of shareholders held on June 1, 1994, resolved to pay a dividend of U.S.\$ 2.55 per preferred share and U.S.\$ 2.20 per ordinary share for the year ended December 31, 1993.

Since an interim dividend of U.S.\$ 0.80 per preferred share and U.S.\$ 0.70 per ordinary share was paid on December 10, 1993, a final amount of U.S.\$ 1.75 per preferred share and of U.S.\$ 1.50 per ordinary share has to be paid.

Such final dividend will be payable, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting June 15, 1994, against surrender of coupon no. 12 IFINT of the preferred share certificates and coupon no. 33 IFINT of the ordinary share certificates at the offices of the paying agents listed below:

- In Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;
- in Italy: all the leading banks;
- in Switzerland: Crédit Suisse, Banca Commerciale Italiana;
- in France: Lazard Frères & Cie.;
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg & Co., Lazard Brothers & Co.;
- in the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank;
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

The Principal Paying Agent
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
Société Anonyme

SCI TECH

8, avenue Marie-Thérèse

L-2132 LUXEMBOURG

R.C. Luxembourg B-67008

We have the pleasure of inviting the shareholders to attend the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, to be held at the hereabove registered office of the Company, on June 24, 1994 at 3:00 p.m.

AGENDA:

1. Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor;
2. Approval of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 1994 and of the Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 1994;
3. Allocation of the net results;
4. Discharge to the Directors;
5. Election or reelection of Directors and of the Auditor;
6. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the items of the agenda is required, and that the decisions will be taken at a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting. A shareholder may act by proxy.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

CURRENCY MANAGEMENT CORPORATION PLC

Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2M 5ND

Tel: 071-582 9745 Fax: 071-582 9487

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Signal

Duff Forecasts and Market Myths for 1994

the US dollar will soon deflate will continue; gold & most commodities

will rise; Japan's economy & stock market will be weak.

You did NOT read that in *FullMoney* (a monthly newsletter) or *China Money* (a monthly newsletter).

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Daewoo and Toyota Set Indian Venture

Bloomberg Business News
NEW DELHI — Daewoo Corp. said Tuesday it would make cars in India with Japan's Toyota Motor Corp. and DCM Ltd., an Indian company.

Daewoo, based in South Korea, will own a 51 percent share in the venture, with DCM and Toyota owning the remainder. Daewoo said it would invest more than 1 billion rupees (\$32 million) in the first year.

"We propose to progressively manufacture a range of fuel-efficient, comfortable, spacious and sturdy passenger cars with contemporary style and features in 1,500 to 2,000 cubic-centimeter cars at an affordable price," said Vivek Bharat Ram, vice chairman of the new venture.

The partners unveiled a gasoline-

driven 1,580 cubic-centimeter model called Racer at a news conference. The venture plans to begin marketing cars in 18 months. The auto is to be made at an existing facility belonging to a DCM-Toyota joint venture in Surajpur in northern India.

The new company aims to make 15,000 to 20,000 cars in the first year, gradually increasing to 50,000 a year. The first phase of the project is estimated to cost 6 billion rupees. Some 25 percent to 30 percent of the parts will be made locally, and this proportion is to rise gradually.

The size and price of Toyota's stake and the name of the new company have yet to be determined, said S. G. Awasthi, managing director of DCM-Toyota and of the new company.

India's car market, protected for several decades, has been thrown open to foreign automakers in the last two years. Several companies have set up joint ventures to make passenger cars.

Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. has signed an agreement with Daimler-Benz AG of Germany to make Mercedes-Benz 190E cars, and Premier Automobile Ltd. has a venture with Peugeot SA of France to

Hindustan Motors Ltd. is to make Opel Astras in collaboration with General Motors Corp., and Mahindra will make Chrysler's Cherokee four-wheel vehicles.

DCM-Toyota makes Toyota's Dyna range of light commercial vehicles. Toyota owns 18 percent of the venture, and DCM owns 55 percent. The remaining 27 percent is publicly held.

The Bank of Japan has been

China Boom: A Two-Edged Sword

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The increasing dependence on China of export-oriented Pacific nations could backfire if Beijing does not remain on a steady expansion course, a survey warned Tuesday.

The Chinese economic boom has become the main engine of growth for countries in the Pacific region, according to a survey conducted by a panel of economists commissioned by the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council.

The survey cautioned, however, that pitfalls for the entire region lie in China's difficult transition from a centralized system to one based on the market.

As a result of the rapid expansion of China's economy, imports grew more than 25 percent in the last two years. In 1993, the country recorded its first trade deficit in many years.

With a growing share of its imports coming from other Pacific nations, China "plays a large part in their forecasts of continued growth," the economists said. "Even Australia and the U.S. find China the fastest-growing market of any size. With Europe still mired in recession and Japanese imports either stagnant or declining, dependence on

China for growth of export markets is unlikely to be reduced very soon."

But the panel of 20 economists, headed by Lawrence B. Krause, a professor at the University of California-San Diego, warned that China faced a serious risk of either uncontrolled growth and rampant inflation or excessive economic austerity and slowdown.

"There is much concern that an extreme can't be avoided," the economists said.

The panel brings together government officials and leading business and academic figures from 21 Pacific Rim economies.

China's top economic strategist, Zhu Rongji, spoke to that concern last week when he told business leaders from Hong Kong that China could sustain annual growth of 10 percent for 10 years without seriously overheating.

In their survey, the economists forecast average growth for the region of 4.2 percent after inflation in both 1994 and 1995, compared with 3.8 percent in 1993.

Excluding the two largest economies, the United States and Japan, the weighted average growth of the region was expected to be 5.9 percent in 1994 and 5.8 percent in 1995, compared with 5.9 percent in 1993. The group's previous five annual surveys have

come within half a percentage point of predicting the actual growth rate.

After adjustment for a yearly inflation rate of around 9 percent, China's economy is forecast to expand by 10 percent in 1994.

But Huang Fanzhang, vice president of the economic research center of China's State Planning Commission, said growth and inflation could again get out of hand as they did in 1993. He said the central government had transferred decision-making to local governments, but because the latter "want to stimulate their own areas, they tend to overdo it."

Moreover, Mr. Huang said, the old planning system had not been fully dismantled nor had the market system matured, thus financial institutions are neither controlled by government nor restrained by markets, and excessive credit can be created.

Mr. Krause warned that there was "a risk of serious macroeconomic miscalculation" in China. If Beijing applied the monetary brakes too hard, he said, it could lead to a drastic and unnecessary decline in economic activity.

"While not the desired outcome," he said, "this may still occur because the central monetary instruments of China are new and untested."

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2,500	2,100	-1.44
Singapore	Straits Times	2,200	2,000	-0.21
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,070.20	2,072.50	-0.11
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,042.71	20,726.65	+1.52
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	972.42	970.06	+0.24
Bangkok	SET	1,263.36	1,263.01	+1.50
Seoul	Composite Stock	921.72	930.26	-0.92
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,069.85	6,077.25	-0.12
Manila	PSE	2,394.54	3,022.06	-0.91
Jakarta	Stock Index	486.11	486.53	-0.09
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,121.88	2,138.01	-0.80
Bombay	National Index	1,942.86	1,955.34	-0.64

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Bapindo To Bring In Advisers

Reuters

JAKARTA — Finance Minister Marie Muhammad said Tuesday that foreign bankers would help overhaul PT Bank Pembangunan Indonesia, the state-run bank known as Bapindo that is technically bankrupt after a multimillion-dollar credit fraud.

Mr. Marie said there were 50 big debtors who were having problems repaying Indonesia's state banks. He did not identify the debtors or indicate the size of their loans.

The Bapindo case is heavy and complicated," Mr. Marie said. "We need to maintain the credibility of Bapindo and Indonesian banks in international banking circles."

To do this, he said, "it is necessary to have intensive technical assistance from an international bank."

Four of Bapindo's former directors are currently in jail awaiting trial in the case.

Mr. Marie said the government had held discussions with five foreign banks and would announce details of an assistance agreement in the next few weeks. He did not name the banks.

Injecting huge amounts into the cash market," said Marshall Gitter, bond market analyst with Merrill Lynch Securities.

"Now it has got what it wanted, it has moved to a more neutral stance," he said. "Having accomplished its goal here, there is no point in the BOJ continuing to inject cash into the system."

The Bank of Japan has been holding an easier-money stance since early May.

The shift, coming ahead of the

release Friday of the bank's quarterly Tankan survey on the economy, triggered speculation that it might be moving to tighten rates now that preliminary results of the survey are at hand.

But analysts said that even with the move toward a neutral stance, the unsecured cash rate held steady for the day, indicating the success of the Bank of Japan's policy.

"If short-term rates were rising, there would be a need for the BOJ to inject additional funds into the system," one economist said, "but they are not, so it comes as little surprise that the BOJ shifted its stance after this period of time."

Japanese government bond prices fell sharply on the move by the central bank, with the yield on the bellwether No. 164 series issue

closing at 4.33 percent, up from 4.18 percent Monday.

One bond dealer, however, said, "After this drop I expect the BOJ to come out tomorrow with a more generous stance."

The BOJ's Tankan survey is forecast to show the diffusion index of the manufacturing sector at between minus 52 and minus 54 points, economists said.

This will represent only a marginal improvement from the level of minus 56 when the last Tankan was compiled in November.

In the past, the Bank of Japan has acted promptly to ease monetary policy even with only preliminary results from the Tankan survey to hand, if the survey has signaled that the economy was in worse condition than expected.

Standard & Poor's Corp. is reviewing for possible downgrades the A-1 rating on commercial paper of Mitsui Fudosan Co. and its Mitsui Fudosan (New York) Inc. unit, as well as the AA rating on senior long-term debt of Mitsubishi Estate Co. and its MEC Finance USA Inc. subsidiary because of weak market conditions.

Moody's Investors Service Inc., citing large nonperforming loans and asset weakness, said it was considering lowering the Aa3 rating on \$2.3 billion of debt of Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.

Kyocera Corp. said it would more than triple its capacity to produce color liquid-crystal displays, to 50,000 units a month, by March 1995.

Vietnam's prime minister, Vo Van Kiet, begins a tour of former Soviet republics Wednesday with a visit to Ukraine, to seek deals involving military equipment and commodities such as coffee and coconuts.

Japan's 11 city banks posted a 1.0 percent decline in loans outstanding in May, compared with a year earlier, the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan said, as corporate demand for funds remained weak.

The Philippines reached a pact with a private telecommunications consortium on the launch of the country's first satellite by 1996.

CRA Ltd. said its chief executive, John Ralph, would retire from that post June 24 and was expected to be named chairman, succeeding John Ulrich, at the end of 1995.

CITIC Profit Rises Ahead

Bloomberg Business News

BEIJING — China International Trust & Investment Corp., a state-run investment concern, posted 1993 profit of 3.35 billion yuan (\$388 million), almost nine times its 1992 profit of 380 million yuan.

The company attributed the increase to a bigger contribution from overseas subsidiaries and stronger domestic management.

COUNTRIES

ACCESS NUMBERS

New - Bulgaria	00-800-1010
Iceland +1	999-003
Egypt -	356-4777
Antigua +	#
Antigua -	1-800-366-4663
Argentina +	00-800-777-1111
Austria +	022-903-014
Bahamas +	1-800-389-2111
Barbados +	1-800-877-8000
Belgium +	078-11-0014
Belize [Hotel]	556
Belize [PTT pay phone]	*4
Bermuda +	1-800-623-0877
Bolivia	000-333
Brazil	000-9016
British Virgin Islands +	1-800-877-8000
Bulgaria +	00-800-1010
Canada ~	1-800-877-8000
Chile	009-0317
Colombia - English	980-130-010
Colombia - Spanish	980-130-110
Costa Rica +	163
Cyprus +	00-800-00-00
Czech Republic +	0042-087-187
Denmark +	800-001-0877
Dominican Republic +	1-800-751-8777
Ecuador +	171
El Salvador +	1-800-477-1877
Egypt +	9800-01-0284
Finland +	19-00007
France +	0134-00111
Germany +	008-001-0111
Greece +	196
Guatemala +	001-800-121-0000
Honduras +	004-800-01-877
Hungary +	999-003
Iceland +2	1-800-55-2001
Ireland +	177-102-2277
Israel +	173-1877
Italy +	1-800-877-3000
Jamaica V-	008-00-12
Kenya +	800-777
Kuwait	155-9777
Liechtenstein +	80197
Lithuania +	0800-01-877
Luxembourg	0800-01-877
Mexico	95-800-877-8000
Moscow +	19-00087
Netherlands +	06-0022-9119
Netherlands Antilles +	001-800-725-1111
Nicaragua	161
Norway +	800-19-877
Paraguay +	115
Peru +	008-12-600
Poland +	195
Portugal +	0010-080-0115
Puerto Rico ~	1-800-877-8000
Romania +2	51-800-0877
Russia +2	8-095-153-6133
Russia (Moscow) +	155-1877
San Marino +	172-1877
Saudi Arabia	1800-15
South Africa +	0-800-99-0001
Spain	903-99-0013
St. Lucia +	187
St. Lucia	1-800-277-4868
Sweden +	020-799-0111
Switzerland +	155-9777
Timor & Tobago +	23
Turkey +	00800-14477
United Arab Emirates +	600-131
United Kingdom (Mercury) +	0500

NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	95 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
A										
18/4 4% AACOJ's						25	18/4	17/4	17/4	-1/4
20/4 12% ABC Rail						417	18/4	18/4	18/4	-1/4
50 15% ABT Bld						348	20/4	22/4	22/4	-2/4
24/4 15% ACB Corp			.120			15	15	15	15	-1/4
5 6% ACER Corp						616	14/4	14/4	14/4	-1/4
44/4 20% ACK TC						168	39/4	39/4	39/4	-1/4
44/4 25% ACO Corp						1166	40/4	39/4	39/4	-1/4
17/4 11% ACEC Chin						289	12/4	11/4	12/4	-1/4
23/4 16% AESCo S			.681	3.8		522	10/4	10/4	10/4	-1/4
25 19/4 AK Steel						148	22/4	21/4	21/4	-1/4
15/4 15% ALPS Mid						15	20/4	19/4	20/4	-1/4
7/4 6% ALSE						140	13/4	13/4	13/4	-1/4
13 12% ALST						712	16/4	15/4	16/4	-1/4
21/4 17% ALST/AbeyH						707	15/4	15/4	15/4	-1/4
17/4 14% ALST/Alcom 4						745	15/4	15/4	15/4	-1/4
17/4 12% ALST/Almet						745	15/4	15/4	15/4	-1/4
9/4 8% ALST/Almet						835	19/4	19/4	19/4	-1/4
15/4 7/4 ALST/Adcor Lb			A8	5.1		23	23	23	23	-1/4
22/4 9% ALST/Adoptic S						17	9/2	8/2	8/2	-1/4
26/4 10% ALST/Adolph						738	18/4	18/4	18/4	-1/4
16/4 10% ALST/Adolph						139	34/4	34/4	34/4	-1/4
37/4 19/4 ALST/Adovs			.16			243	5/4	5/4	5/4	-1/4
27 16/4 ALST/Adovs 4						420	5/4	5/4	5/4	-1/4
12/4 6% ALST/Adovs P			.20			721	5/4	5/4	5/4	-1/4
17/4 5 5% ALST/Adovs T						721	5/4	5/4	5/4	-1/4
40/4 25/4 ALST/Adovs T 3			.24			251	24/4	24/4	24/4	-1/4
15 17/4 ALST/Adovs T 3						1883	24/4	24/4	24/4	-1/4
15 7/4 ALST/Adovs T 3						163	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
16/4 7/4 ALST/Adovs T 3						74	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
14/4 7/4 ALST/Adovs T 3						13	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
15 7/4 ALST/Al-Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
7/4 ALST/AlionPh						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
7/4 7/4 ALST/Alsem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
24/4 11/4 ALST/Alst			.40			311	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
32/4 12/4 ALST/Alst						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
26/4 13/4 ALST/Alst						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
25/4 11/4 ALST/Alst/Bta						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
39/4 16/4 ALST/Alst/Bta						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
19/4 6/4 ALST/Alst/R						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
3/4 16/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						131	24/4	24/4	24/4	-1/4
15 7/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 7/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 7/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
41/4 28/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 12/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
24/4 13/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 11/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 9/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 7/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 7/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 7/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 7/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 7/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 12/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 10/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 8/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 6/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 4/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 2/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						122	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						300	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						328	11/4	11/4	11/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						352	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						324	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						208	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						101	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem						9522	12/4	12/4	12/4	-1/4
21/4 0/4 ALST/Alst/Sem										

AMEX

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Y10 PE	100s	High	Low	Locat'l Chg/pc	12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Y10 PE	100s	High	Low	Locat'l Chg/pc	12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Y10 PE	100s	High	Low	Locat'l Chg/pc	12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Y10 PE	100s	High	Low	Locat'l Chg/pc
16/4 10 CALWTC	-	-	100	101	100	+1%	39/1 21% Foresight	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	2/1 21% Foresight	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/4 12% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
33/3 17% CTEC	-	-	222	223	222	+1%	39/2 22% Fidelity	.04	-1	49	82	81	-1%	2/2 21% Fidelity	.04	-1	49	204	203	-1%	42/5 14% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
10/6 10% Gores	-	-	129	129	129	+0%	39/3 23% Fintech	.04	-1	49	26	25	-4%	2/3 21% Fintech	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/6 13% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/2 25% Gores	1.50	0	123	59	28	+7%	39/4 24% Flippa	.04	-1	49	27	11	+5%	2/4 21% Flippa	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/7 12% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
11/3 51% Gores	-	-	1273	1273	1273	+0%	39/5 25% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/5 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/8 11% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
17/6 51% Gores	-	-	2276	2276	2276	+0%	39/6 26% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/6 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/9 10% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
23/1 9% Gores	-	-	561	561	561	+0%	39/7 27% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/7 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/10 9% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
31/1 17% Gores	-	-	124	124	124	+0%	39/8 28% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/8 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/11 8% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
20/4 14% Gores	-	-	124	124	124	+0%	39/9 29% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/9 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/12 7% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/1 24% Gores	-	-	121	121	121	+0%	39/10 30% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/10 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/13 6% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
19/3 8% Gores	-	-	124	124	124	+0%	39/11 31% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/11 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/14 5% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/2 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/12 32% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/12 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/15 4% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/3 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/13 33% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/13 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/16 3% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/4 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/14 34% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/14 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/17 2% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/5 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/15 35% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/15 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/18 1% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/6 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/16 36% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/16 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/19 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/7 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/17 37% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/17 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/20 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/8 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/18 38% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/18 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/21 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/9 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/19 39% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/19 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/22 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/10 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/20 40% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/20 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/23 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/11 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/21 41% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/21 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/24 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/12 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/22 42% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/22 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/23 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/13 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/23 43% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/23 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/24 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/14 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/24 44% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/24 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/25 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/15 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/25 45% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/25 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/26 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/16 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/26 46% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/26 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/27 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/17 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/27 47% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/27 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/28 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/18 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/28 48% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/28 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/29 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/19 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/29 49% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/29 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/30 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/20 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/30 50% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/30 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/31 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/21 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/31 51% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/31 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/32 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/22 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/32 52% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/32 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/33 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/23 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/33 53% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/33 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/34 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/24 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/34 54% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/34 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/35 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/25 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/35 55% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/35 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/36 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/26 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/36 56% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/36 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/37 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/27 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/37 57% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/37 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/38 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/28 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/38 58% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/38 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/39 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/29 24% Gores	-	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/39 59% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/39 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/40 0% Gores	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%
25/30 24% Gores	.08	-	7	7	7	+0%	39/40 60% Fliss	.04	-1	49	22	21	-5%	2/40 21% Fliss	.04	-1	49	124	121	-3%	42/41 0% Gores	.0					

Sales Figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 2 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual distributions based on the latest declaration.

- a — dividend date(s).
- b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- c — Reversal of dividend.
- cd — called.
- d — new yearly low.
- e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- f — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
- g — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- h — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
- i — dividend declared or paid this year, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
- n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- nd — next day delivery.
- P/E — price-earnings ratio.
- r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
- s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- st — split.
- 1 — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
- u — new yearly high.
- v — trading halted.
- vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
- vd — when distributed.
- vi — when issued.
- vw — with warrants.
- x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
- xdls — ex-distribution.
- xw — without warrants.
- y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
- yld — yield.
- z — sales in full.

SPORTS

Cup Official Asks Greek Apology

Reuters

DALLAS — Alan Rothenberg, chairman of the U.S. World Cup organizing committee, reacted angrily to reports that Greek soccer players had valuables stolen from a stadium locker room during an exhibition match against Colombia.

"We're checking it out but our early report is that it was stolen it was an inside job by the Greeks and we resent deeply the accusations that were made," he said.

Rothenberg was speaking in Dallas, where he officially opened the World Cup's International Broadcast Center.

There were mixed reports about the theft, with the Nassau County police on Long Island saying in a statement that three rooms in the Greek team hotel were entered, with cash, jewelry and other personal property taken.

They said the players found their keys missing when they arrived at Giants Stadium on Sunday.

But some reports also quoted the Greek coach, Alkis Panagoulis, as saying that the theft took place in the locker room.

Panagoulis said Monday that Panagoulis should apologize.

"There was a full-time guard outside the locker room at Giants Stadium and that guard is the oldest guard in service at the stadium," he said. "He says nobody came in or went out during that time. So if something was stolen, unfortunately, tragically, I think it was an inside job and Alkis Panagoulis owes us a big apology."

Panagoulis and other officials were not available for comment.

Ticket Deliveries Are Set

Ticket deliveries will be attempted by Wednesday for all World Cup orders, and Rothenberg said that there had been few complaints, The Associated Press reported.

"We mailed out about 200,000 orders consisting of three million tickets and the problems that exist are about half of 1 percent," he said.

Some newspapers reported that fans had received tickets for games they didn't order and didn't receive tickets for games they did order.

Rothenberg said that organizers would deal with all problems, and that they would attempt to deliver all remaining tickets by Wednesday.



Bert Vogts, the German coach, during a practice in Allison, Canada, where the defending champions are preparing for the World Cup.

German Cup Defense: No Simple Matter

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — On paper, as on the field, the German national soccer team would seem to be the squad to beat in the 1994 World Cup.

Ranked first in the world most of the year, the Germans are the defending World Cup champions, having edged Argentina, 1-0, in the 1990 final in Italy. They have won the cup three times and have played in four of the past five finals. After their 1990 triumph, they expanded their talent pool by incorporating 17 million East Germans into the country. They drew a relatively easy first-round group for this summer's tournament. And they field a squad that includes some of the game's finest players.

But nothing is ever simple in Germany. With less than two weeks to go before the Germans open the tournament against Bolivia in Chicago on June 17, Germany's soccer establishment is recovering from internal turmoil that had two of the nation's best-known soccer figures at center stage. It involved the competing demands of the national team and the professional Bundesliga.

In late April, the Bundesliga ruled that the

league leader, Bayern Munich, had to replay a match after a television replay showed that a decisive goal had, in fact, not been scored.

To prepare for the rematch, Bayern's coach, Franz Beckenbauer — one of the legends of soccer as a player in the 1970s, when he won the World Cup in 1974, and coach of the 1990 champions — asked that two of his stars be excused from a national match in Abu Dhabi on April 27 against the United Arab Emirates.

The national team coach, Bert Vogts, agreed, but then, despite a frantic round of phone calls between Abu Dhabi and Munich, reengaged because injuries had left him short-handed. The two players — Lothar Matthäus, the national captain, and the defender Thomas Helmer — played against the United Arab Emirates, Germany won 2-0, and Beckenbauer has been enraged at his 1990 assistant ever since.

And the Germans are still reeling from a 2-0 loss to Ireland in Hanover last month. Germans had not lost at home in six years and had not lost to Ireland in 34 years. They recovered with a 3-1 triumph in Austria last week.

Players, coaches and millions of fans have chosen sides in the feud between the coaches.

This is a country in which a respected polling organization conducted a national survey in April, not on the coming federal elections or how to stop the bloodshed in Bosnia, but on which goalkeeper should start for the national soccer team. (For the record, Bodo Illgner won a plurality of 39 percent. A month later, Vogts named the World Cup starter.)

The brouhaha aside, the German team's

chances to repeat as world champion look good.

Among the talent of the German squad is the offensive midfielder Andreas Möller, Jürgen Klinsmann, a superb forward, and the midfielder Matthäus, who was chosen world player of the year in 1990 and 1991 and who recently eclipsed Beckenbauer's national record for most international games played.

The German team historically has tended toward faltering starts in World Cup play before hitting its stride. There is little reason to think that this squad will not be in the thick of things when the final is played at the Rose Bowl on July 17.

"I'll return from the United States either as a traitor to the Fatherland or as a hero," Vogts said. "But my image will only change if we win the final 5-0."

Fickle Favors of Lady Luck

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A World Cup cycle is several times more fickle than.

Four years ago, Salvatore (Toto) Schillaci, the pop-eyed Sicilian, was the embodiment of Italy's World Cup. Six games he played, six times he scored.

But now the cycle has turned, now the Italians are to

perform the next

World Cup in Rob

New York City, to

home to 3 million

of their kin. Where

is Toto? He should, at 29, be in the prime of athletic life.

He ought to be there beside Roberto Baggio, his side

almost his apprentices in the heady days of Italia '90.

Alas, poor Schillaci is a burned out celebrity. That is poor not as in money, for Schillaci currently enjoys a 20-month \$3 million contract; it is burned out in physical or mental capacity; but burned out of the gift, the knack, the instinct to score on the world stage.

So where Schillaci? In Japan. He has just retreated from Italy to the Jubilo Iwata team in the J-League where rising Japanese rub shoulders with fading stars.

Toto is the name of a clown, and Schillaci, far before his time, is in a funny situation. He lives off his reputation, like no impoverished Palermo kid before him. His existence is better than fitting tires on automobiles, the job he had before fame beckoned.

But he is thousands of miles from the World Cup, eight years away from an event he will only care about as one of the estimated billion-per-day television viewers over the next month.

While that event will field scores of players years older than Schillaci, will epitomize the transience of goal-scoring acclaim. Over the six decades of World Cups, it has been few that so many men came to the tournament comparative unknowns, could do no wrong for the duration, and could seldom rekindle the state of body and mind that was affine for their time.

One of those, Just Fontaine, born in Morocco, naturalized by France, became the 1958 World Cup uncertain of a place on the team. He got in, blazed almost telepathically with the cerebral Raymond Kopa, and struck 13 goals in six games.

NO ONE has been that. Few have come close. Yet Fontaine was a busted red two years later, a 27-year-old diminished after twice breaking a leg.

Fate gave and fate took away. The physical cause of Fontaine's departure was obvious. Schillaci, too, has suffered a backbush of strains and pulls, and concedes in hindsight that he was foolish to try to run in his almost dementic way through a finger-snapping injury.

However, the nub of his decline is complex. Did he ever, one wonders, truly know what instinct propelled him off the bench at the start of the 1990 World Cup to score against Austria, Czechoslovakia, Uruguay, Ireland, Argentina and England?

One goal, every time. Often Italy's only goal. But sufficient. He exploded onto the scene with his dark, receding hairline, his pumping legs, his protruding, staring eyes.

An Italian mountaineer christened a yak Schillaci — partly because the animal faithfully carried the load as Reinhold Messner scaled 14 peaks, partly because it had "those same fiery eyes."

Was it all fire, all adrenaline? We shall never know. In the long, scoreless months after Schillaci failed with Juventus he tried everything.

"I ran around, mad as ever," he admitted, "but

things didn't happen for me." A Palermo priest held mass to pray for Schillaci's lost touch. Fellow players suggested he take a sabbatical for a year to get the World Cup heights off his mind. He even countenanced a trial separation from his wife and kids.

Nothing shifted the mental block. The harder he tried, the less he looked likely to score. For Italy, he tried, just once more goal, in 1991, and was dropped. His.

For Juventus, his goals dried up like a stream in the Saharas. It was a major piece of soccer cunning when Juventus managed to sell him to Internazionale of Milan for more than the \$6 million it had gambled in bringing him out of Sicily in the first place.

At his best, Schillaci was indomitable. You couldn't quell his personal motion. You couldn't hurt or harry him. He just kept coming, kept his arrangement with destiny.

Now the Japanese have the remnants of his career, just as they had Zico of Brazil, just as they have Gary Lineker, the intermittently injured but thoroughly admired Englishman.

It may seem premature. Italy may not remotely resemble his personal motion. But the fans must know that Schillaci's own soul is tormented by it all.

"I miss playing for the national team very much," he says. "To find the leading scorer in a World Cup was

If destiny has chosen another unheralded shooting star for USA 94, it might be the Belgian-Croat Josip Weber.

beyond my wildest dream. I couldn't believe that it was over so quickly.

"All the things that have been said and tried do not alter the fact that Lady Luck simply abandoned me. The hell just would not go in."

THE CIRCUS clown who could make the customer laugh no more. Toto Schillaci lost it.

Perhaps he never really knew what it was in the first place, and the gods went in for him — at an amazing angle, from phenomenal angles — because he never questioned it.

It was his turn, his time. And if destiny has chosen another unheralded shooting star for USA 94, it might be Josip Weber.

Born, bred and schooled in Croatia, Weber, 29, was granted Belgian citizenship two months ago, a convenient act of political goodwill for a player from one of the world's unfavored soccer states.

Weber feels Belgian is his roots. "I owe Belgium a lot," he insists. "It gave my family a home."

Weber has been top scorer for Bruges, top striker in the Belgian league, since he set foot there three seasons ago. And when, on Sunday, he pulled on the Belgian national jersey for the first time, he ran in five of the nine goals by which the team whipped Zambia in a World Cup warm-up in Brussels.

Unbeknownst to him, fate has been on his side for years. Yugoslavia, while he ruled Croatia, ignored him and though Croatia chose him in its first hour of independence it was not then a FIFA member.

So Belgium claims Weber. The lady who once dated Schillaci may have turned her favors to him, too.

Bob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
East Division	West Division	East Division	West Division
W 27 L 26 Pct. .58	W 27 L 26 Pct. .58	W 27 L 26 Pct. .58	W 27 L 26 Pct. .58
New York 34 19 .642	Boston 31 23 .574	Atlanta 34 19 .642	St. Louis 31 24 .564
Seattle 29 23 .619	Seattle 29 23 .619	Chicago 29 23 .619	Chicago 29 23 .619
Detroit 27 27 .590	Detroit 27 27 .590	San Francisco 27 27 .590	San Francisco 27 27 .590
Toronto 26 28 .577	Toronto 26 28 .577	Colorado 26 28 .577	Colorado 26 28 .577
Montreal 24 31 .543	Montreal 24 31 .543	San Diego 24 31 .543	San Diego 24 31 .543
Milwaukee 23 31 .522	Milwaukee 23 31 .522	San Francisco 23 31 .522	San Francisco 23 31 .522
Texas 23 31 .519	Texas 23 31 .519	Montreal 23 31 .519	Montreal 23 31 .519
Calgary 22 32 .517	Calgary 22 32 .517	Seattle 22 32 .517	Seattle 22 32 .517
Kansas City 22 32 .517	Kansas City 22 32 .517	San Diego 22 32 .517	San Diego 22 32 .517
San Diego 22 32 .517	San Diego 22 32 .517	Montreal 22 32 .517	Montreal 22 32 .517
Atlanta 21 33 .516	Atlanta 21 33 .516	Montreal 21 33 .516	Montreal 21 33 .516
Montreal 20 33 .515	Montreal 20 33 .515	Montreal 20 33 .515	Montreal 20 33 .515
Montreal 19 34 .514	Montreal 19 34 .514	Montreal 19 34 .514	Montreal 19 34 .514
Montreal 18 35 .513	Montreal 18 35 .513	Montreal 18 35 .513	Montreal 18 35 .513
Montreal 17 36 .512	Montreal 17 36 .512	Montreal 17 36 .512	Montreal 17 36 .512
Montreal 16 37 .511	Montreal 16 37 .511	Montreal 16 37 .511	Montreal 16 37 .511
Montreal 15 38 .510	Montreal 15 38 .510	Montreal 15 38 .510	Montreal 15 38 .510
Montreal 14 39 .509	Montreal 14 39 .509	Montreal 14 39 .509	Montreal 14 39 .509
Montreal 13 40 .508	Montreal 13 40 .508	Montreal 13 40 .508	Montreal 13 40 .508
Montreal 12 41 .507	Montreal 12 41 .507	Montreal 12 41 .507	Montreal 12 41 .507
Montreal 11 42 .506	Montreal 11 42 .506	Montreal 11 42 .506	Montreal 11 42 .506
Montreal 10 43 .505	Montreal 10 43 .505	Montreal 10 43 .505	Montreal 10 43 .505
Montreal 9 44 .504	Montreal 9 44 .504	Montreal 9 44 .504	Montreal 9 44 .504
Montreal 8 45 .503	Montreal 8 45 .503	Montreal 8 45 .503	Montreal 8 45 .503
Montreal 7 46 .502	Montreal 7 46 .502	Montreal 7 46 .502	Mont

SPORTS

Dream's Dream Comes True: A Matchup With Ewing for NBA Title

By William C. Rhoden

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Throughout their grueling, uphill battle in the playoffs, the Knicks have had an unlikely fan in their corner: Hakeem Olajuwon, the Houston Rockets' talented center.

Even as he fought his own battles out West, ultimately leading Houston to the Western Conference championship, Olajuwon watched the Knicks out of the corner of his eye, and pulled for them to join Houston on center stage in the National Basketball Association championship series.

When the Knicks finally eliminated Indiana on Sunday night, setting up a meeting with the Rockets in the finals beginning Wednesday night, you could almost imagine Olajuwon leaning back with a look of satisfaction that said: "Finally. Finally, Patrick Aloysius Ewing, we meet at the mountaintop."

For all that Olajuwon has achieved during a 10-year NBA career, including the most valuable player award this season, one element is still missing: A championship, of course, but more than that, Olajuwon wants to win one against the man who has been his nemesis, his equal, sometimes his better, for slightly more than a decade.

After practice one day last week, Olajuwon admitted that Ewing has been lurking in the recesses of his mind for the last eight years: as a dream, as a nightmare, as a quest.

During the conference finals with Utah, Olajuwon's opponent at center was Felton Spencer, but he said he often found himself thinking about Ewing instead. During the practice, during off days, as the playoffs unfolded, he would think about Ewing.

"Way back, maybe five or eight years ago, I would look at the championship series and I would think to myself: 'Wow, what if I met somebody like Patrick in the championship?'" Olajuwon said. "I looked at Jordan and Magic, and Jordan and Clyde Drexler — a dream matchup, I tried to imagine it, but it seemed like such a long shot: If I got there maybe Patrick wouldn't get there, or if he got there maybe I wouldn't."

"This year when I looked at the playoffs it became more and more realistic," he said. "I was always in the back of my mind, I didn't want to overlook the team that we are playing, but every once in a while it crossed my mind — playing that championship game — Patrick and I. I have all these flashbacks when I played against him all these years trying to think, 'What did I do best against him? Thinking so about the moves that I used that were most effective so I can start preparing.'

Unlike David Robinson or Shaquille O'Neal, Ewing is more than an opponent for Olajuwon. He is the guidepost for what has been a fantastic journey that has taken Olajuwon, 31, from Nigeria to the University of Houston (1980) to the Houston Rockets (1984) and now to the

NBA championship series — the second of his career (the other ended in a 1986 loss to Boston).

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the first meeting between the two centers — a highly touted college championship game in Seattle between Olajuwon's Houston Cougars and Ewing's Georgetown Hoyas. Georgetown prevailed.

In the intervening years, Olajuwon has held a statistical edge on Ewing and admits to putting greater emotional

So is Olajuwon. But who exactly is the 6-foot-10-inch (2.08-meter) center known as "The Dream"? For the next 10 days to two weeks, television viewers throughout the world will get their first extended view of Olajuwon, and what they will see is a player who combines the best elements of the greatest centers to play professional basketball.

A great defender on the blocks or on the perimeter, an intimidating shotblocker, a versatile shooter and, above all, a tireless, ferocious competitor who seems to grow stronger as the game gets longer.

Olajuwon the person has been more difficult to define.

There was the "old Olajuwon," who was said to be surly and unpredictable with the press, impatient and combative with teammates whose performances were not up to his standards.

Now he is an African who became a U.S. citizen in 1992 but who calls himself a citizen of the world. As a Muslim living in the Bible Belt, Olajuwon has re-embraced Islam, the religion of his family, with a fervor that has led to what observers have called "the new Hakeem": introspective, inwardly calm, humble.

"I am Hakeem," he said. "That is the way I like to be known. Not by color or nationality. Just as a person who does not compromise his principles, stands for what is good, stands for justice and is humble."

Before Game 2 in Houston, when Olajuwon was presented with the MVP award, he called his teammates out

to midcourt and they raised the trophy together as a team. "You don't know how good that made us feel," said Mario Elie. "That's the thing about Hakeem. He knows that it takes the entire team to win."

Olajuwon's life has been a storybook adventure.

The third of six children in a middle-class family in Lagos, Olajuwon's parents initially discouraged him from participating in athletics. His older brother eventually talked them into relenting and Hakeem began playing team handball and soccer.

He was discovered by Oliver Johnson, an African-American former Peace Corps member from Washington who is called the father of basketball in Africa.

"It was his special project," Olajuwon recalled.

Olajuwon was playing team handball when Johnson spotted him. Johnson came back several times, marveling at Olajuwon's speed, agility and quickness. "He tried to recruit me to play for a long time," Olajuwon recalled. "I finally agreed to try it. I played once and fell in love with the game."

Seventeen years later Olajuwon is the NBA's most valuable player, its most dominating player, and he has the opportunity to win an NBA championship.

"When I was younger I was just reckless, playing on raw talent," he said. "I just played, wasting energy. I score more points now than ever — I average more rebounds. I do more things and my assets are better than when I was younger. This is all part of giving thanks and playing with a free spirit."

Williams Grandly Powers Yankees Past the Rangers

The Associated Press

After two innings, it looked like everyone on the New York Yankees except Bernie Williams would get a big hit.

By the end of the game Monday, though, Williams was the only hitter the Yankees were talking about.

Williams homered twice, including a grand slam, and drove in a career-high seven runs as the Yankees routed the Rangers, 17-7, in Arlington, Texas.

Jimmy Key won his seventh straight decision and New York ended a four-game losing streak. Texas missed a chance to reach .500 for the first time this season. Williams was benched twice during the weekend and began the

AL ROUNDUP

night batting .220. He wound up hitting the first grand slam ever at The Ballpark in Arlington.

Williams hit a two-run homer in the fourth as the Yankees took a 10-0 lead. But it was his running catch in center field that kept New York ahead 10-6 in the fifth inning and his RBI single in the eighth that caught the attention of Manager Buck Showalter.

"That catch and base hit were the two key plays in the game," Showalter said.

Joe Canseco and Will Clark each had hits and scored in the fourth and fifth innings for Texas. Canseco slightly pulled his right quadriceps on an infield single in the ninth and left the game, but the injury was not thought to be serious.

Mariners 5, Indians 4: In Seattle, Felix Fermin, traded from Cleveland to Seattle in the offseason, hit a sacrifice fly in the eighth inning that ended the Indians' eight-game winning streak.

Ken Griffey Jr. hit his 23rd homer, most in the majors and first in eight games. Eric Anthony, in a 1-for-33 slump, started the eighth with a double. Mike Blowers sacrificed and Fermin hit a fly ball to center.

Twins 8, Angels 2: Kevin Tapani won his sixth straight start and visiting Minnesota sent California to its seventh loss in eight games.

Tapani gave up one run in seven innings. He has a 2.08 earned-run average during his winning streak.

Tigers 11, Red Sox 5: In Detroit, Tim Belcher pitched another good game and the Tigers reached the .500 mark for the first time this season. Boston lost its fourth straight.

Belcher won for the fourth time in five starts. He gave up three runs in seven innings.

Orioles 4, Royals 2: Baltimore's Mike Mussina improved to 6-1 lifetime against the Royals and 4-0 in Kansas City.

Mussina pitched 7 1/2 innings and Lee Smith closed for his 22nd save. Brewers 9, Athletics 6: Jose Valentin homered and drove in four runs and visiting Milwaukee gave Oakland its fourth straight loss.

Cal Eldred won his third in a row despite giving up five runs.



Chris Gomez of the Tigers sliding safely past the Red Sox catcher Damon Berryhill in Detroit's 11-5 victory over visiting Boston.

Marlins' Rally Stuns Dodgers

The Associated Press

An improbable two-out rally and an immense home run left Tom Lasorda shaking his head.

Jesus Taveras, a rookie, delivered a pinch-hit RBI single in the bottom of the ninth inning to complete Florida's comeback from a six-run deficit on Monday night as the Marlins beat the Los Angeles Dodgers, 11-10, in Miami.

"I know it ain't going to be put in Cooperstown," the Marlins' man-

NL ROUNDUP

ager, Rene Lachemann, said of his 300th career victory, "but it was a nice one."

In just their second season, the Marlins may have never had a better triumph.

Trailing by 9-3 in the seventh, Florida strung together a franchise record seven straight hits with two outs to score six times.

"I don't believe it," said Lasorda, the Dodgers' manager. "I just can't believe it. I cannot believe I saw something like that happen with two outs and nobody on. It's hard to believe."

Earlier, Lasorda was left dumbfounded by Mike Piazza's 477-foot homer. Piazza, who went 4-for-4, hit his first career grand slam in the second inning to give him the National League RBI lead with 54.

The homer landed on a tarpaulin 30 feet (nine meters) above the field beyond the 434-foot sign in left-center. It was easy to read Lasorda's lips as he reacted to the blow.

"Oh my God," Lasorda said. "Did you see that? Oh my God."

In the bottom of the ninth, Dave Magadan singled with one out and Chuck Carr also singled before Taveras followed with his game-winning hit off Roger McDowell.

Giants 4, Pirates 3: In Pittsburgh, Bill Swift pitched eight effective innings to win for the first time since coming off the disabled list, and John Patterson's pinch single keyed a three-run ninth.

Swift won his fourth straight decision by limiting the Pirates to three hits, including Al Martin's solo homer. He recently spent three weeks on the disabled list with inflammation in his right shoulder.

Phillies 3, Cards 1: Shawn Boles pitched eight innings and hit an RBI triple against his former team as Philadelphia sent visiting Chicago to its seventh straight loss.

Boles, traded from Chicago to the Phillies on April 12 for another pitcher, Kevin Foster, beat the Cards for the second time in six days, giving up three hits and striking out seven.

Padres 4, Braves 3: In Atlanta, Craig Shipley's run-scoring single in the ninth capped a two-run win for the Cards.

The Mets, swept by the Rockies in a three-game series at Shea Stadium last week, tied a season-high with 16 hits. Kelly Stinnett had his first six-inning game.

Thompson's three-run triple in the eighth enabled the Mets to tie a NL record with two bases-loaded triples, the 11th time the feat has been accomplished.

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OBSERVER

Gunning for Respect

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — One highly publicized activity of young American men these days is shooting strangers for being disrespectful. Disrespectful behavior includes looking other people in the eye, bumping people on sidewalks or public conveyances, and driving a car in a manner some other motorist considers disrespectful.

The fact that news of this strange new social fact usually comes out of black neighborhoods should not unduly comfort persons of paler hue. Black neighborhoods are where new trends are born these days.

Rap music, which now has a huge white market, began as black music. The droopy-drawers look now so fashionable in clothes for white adolescents is a style born in black neighborhoods.

Not long ago new fads were born in California and moved east; now they are born in black city streets and move to the suburbs. In short, just because you're driving in upper Westchester County, don't be so sure anymore that your new Saab can pass that Buick station wagon on the right without exposing you to gunfire. And whatever you do, don't glare at the station-wagon driver as you roar past!

What is the origin of the idea that death or maiming is the just punishment for disrespectful people? The movies, most likely. Or television. Movies and television seem to be the source of many of our age's most flamboyantly absurd ideas.

My own memory teams with movie tyrants like Charles Laughton and Basil Rathbone, usually in ancient and barbaric ages, ordering up horrible deaths for disrespectful sneers like Victor Mature. ("Perhaps, my good Mature, you will not be so quick to make disrespectful eye-to-eye contact with the divine ruler of all Capadocia and the Hindu Kush after you have been cooked in this richly bubbling vat of boiling Mazola.")

This is kid stuff, of course, but so are today's commonplace shootings of the disrespectful. Still, the urge to humble insolent and powerful people who belittle us is probably normal for adults too. It is the root of great stories like "Wuth-

ering Heights" and "The Count of Monte Cristo."

The pleasure of giving comeuppance to insolent, however, consists in watching your victim realize how completely he underestimated you. Perhaps this is the meaning of the puzzling line about revenge being a dish best eaten cold.

When craving for respect expresses itself in casual slaughter there seems to be an absence of proportion. Or is it merely that the easy availability of guns deprives the disrespected citizen of the chance to exercise his natural human powers of cunning, of wit, of bemusement with his own, inescapable, human absurdity? ("Man born of woman is destined out only to dream of greatness and grasp for the stars, but also to have his foot trod upon by awkward clods in crowded public conveyances.")

A sensible person with no gun at hand is likely to make light of the clod who steps on his foot in a crowded bus. ("If that's meant to show respect for the foot of your fellow man, my friend, please be good enough to treat my other foot with the contempt it so richly deserves.")

Give the same person a gun, however, and it leaves him too flustered to be ironic, charming, gracious or even tolerant. He knows that friends who know he packs a gun may think him weak unless he punishes the offense with bullets.

Sociologists can probably suggest any number of theories about why shooting disrespects occurs so often among young black males. For instance: Society has denied respect to black men too long, young black males are sick and tired of it, and they're not going to take it anymore.

Also for this theory, the disrespects they shoot are usually other young black males.

Another possibility is that it is simply a trend, like wearing your black baseball cap backward, in a land drugged on the charms of trendiness. If so, desegregation of the disrespected may soon occur, Stay polite, everybody. That's always a good rule anyhow. Drive respectfully. Don't look anybody in the eye.

New York Times Service

Wallace and Gromit: Not Just for Kids

By Susan Keselenko Coll

RISTOL, England — It seems oddly fitting that the studios of Aardman Animations are situated in what was formerly a warehouse for ripening bananas. The bananas were long gone when the company relocated here three years ago, but similarly quirky activities continue to transpire under the same roof, and mostly at a pace that likens the aging of fruit to the speeding of light.

Though well known in the small world of clay animation since its 1972 formation, Aardman has been enjoying a recent wave of attention since one of its animators, Nick Park, walked away with an Oscar for "The Wrong Trousers," selected as this year's Best Animated Short Film.

This is the 35-year-old artist's second Oscar and his third nomination, and the trophies are unceremoniously displayed in the studio canteen, just beside the pool table, along with dozens of other awards for work ranging from television commercials to music videos.

Quite possibly the only Oscar winner to have carried his award home in a Woolworth's bag, Park appears every bit as low key as the other, mostly scruffy looking blue-jean-clad Aardman employees who spend their days forging flying chocolate figures from clay or creating spare sets of noses and lips for a Plasticine starlet.

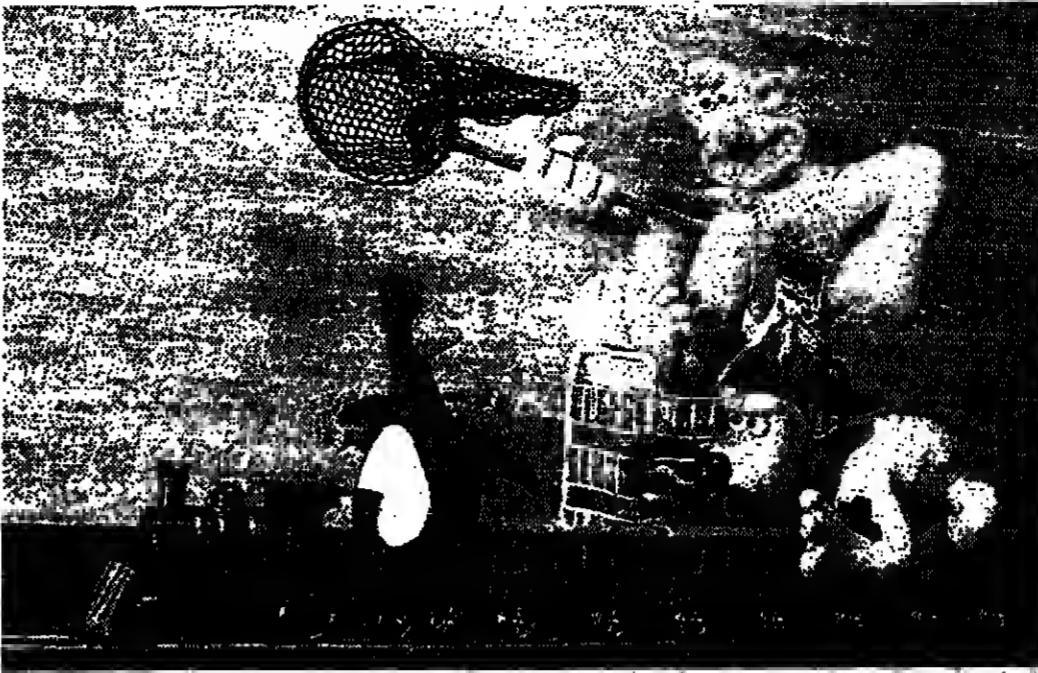
Soft-spoken and generally less high profile than his hugely popular characters Wallace and Gromit, who star in what has been a best-selling video in Britain since its March release, Park did manage to steal a piece of the limelight for himself with his memorable choice of neckwear at the Academy Awards ceremony. Park fashioned a bow tie from an 89 cent piece of green wrapping paper and wore it with his tuxedo. "I just did it as a personal joke," he says. "I thought in animation you've got to have something slightly exaggerated."

But the fashion statement offers a minor insight into a mind that delights in creating things from junk: As a boy, he says, he always kept a box of broken toys and odds and ends under his bed, thinking that one day he would put them all to use. In his first film, "A Grand Day Out," Park creates a robot from an eclectic assortment of household stuff that includes oven dials, a dresser drawer, and a TV antenna, and the result, he said, is "so outlandish and ridiculous in its concept that I didn't need to justify it."

Those who think clay animation is just for kids have almost certainly not seen "The Wrong Trousers."

As much a spoof of a B-movie thriller as a miniature portrait of provincial English life, "The Wrong Trousers" stars a well-intentioned if somewhat daft fiftysomething inventor, "Wallace," who lives with his more intellectually endowed, tea-drinking dog, "Gromit." Their otherwise placid, Plasticine life is interrupted when, for financial reasons, Wallace decides to take in a boarder — a cat but sinister penguin who kicks Gromit out of his bedroom, replaces the hone-motif wallpaper with fish, and tunes the radio full blast to a medley of piercing, ice-skating rink type organ arrangements.

Demoralized by Wallace's misguided affection for the penguin, Gromit leaves home, only to discover that their web-footed boarder is really "Feathers MacGrath," a dimwitted thief who disguises himself as a rooster by sticking a red rubber glove on his head. The ensuing drama is communicated as much through wild action as through music, lighting, and facial expression. With little dialogue — Wallace is the only character with a speaking part — Park's creatures can communicate by simply raising an eyebrow or staring, deadpan, at the camera.



A scene from Nick Park's "The Wrong Trousers," which won an Oscar this year.

Simply may be the wrong word, however: the art of clay animation is notoriously exacting. The characters, made from a mixture of ordinary Plasticine, modeling clay, beeswax and dental wax, are reinforced with wire frames, and must be adjusted for each movement. Park's sets are famously precise, as well, with precious interior details like chintz bedspreads and overstuffed upholstery.

Working with a team of up to five animators, "The Wrong Trousers" took more than a year to produce. That's at a rate, on a good day, of six seconds a day of footage. "To do 30 minutes in a year isn't bad at all," says Park. "That's the big drawback about animation. That it takes so long."

The Saturday morning cartoons are shot much quicker," he explains, "but the quality is a lot less. Everybody feels like we're making something very special. And so people were willing to put that kind of time and effort into it."

Besides, 13 months was brisk compared to the six years it took to complete "A Grand Day Out," which Park began working on while a student at the National Film and Television School in Beaconsfield. His efforts did not go unnoticed; the film landed a British Academy Award for Best Short Animated Film in 1990, and an Oscar nomination the following year. Park's next film, "Creature Comforts," consisted of a series of interviews with animals at the zoo, and earned him his first Oscar in 1991, well as a contract to produce a series of electricity commercials in Britain based on the same idea.

Raised in Preston, Park says he discovered animation as a 13 year old, when he took his parents' home movie camera into the attic and began fooling with clay.

"They didn't always know what was going on," he said. "They just kind of left me to it."

Park credits his family not only with the use of his first camera, but with the gift of working with his hands. "Both my parents have always been very creative with materials," he said of his dressmaker mother and photographer father.

In fact, though Park claims that any similarities between his father and the character of Wallace are entirely inadvertent, they do exist. Unsure of where to go on holiday in "A Grand Day Out," for example, Wallace eventually settles on a cheese-tasting junket to the moon, and he sets to work building a space ship.

"There's a similarity just 'cause my dad always spent this time in the shed making things," Park said. "He once built a caravan in which we went on holiday, which was like a box on wheels with wallpaper inside. It was just like Wallace building the rocket."

Though anxious to get back to work on another Wallace and Gromit feature, Park is currently distracted by the inevitable consequences of success. "There seems to be quite a lot of demand for merchandise," he explains, "for T-shirts, model toys, bendy toys, and this kind of thing."

"We're trying to do it without selling out, without overkill," said Park.

But is there any way to control that?

"I think you can try very hard. I think that's all," he said. At any rate, before those kitchen magnets hit the fridge, they have to get Park's seal of approval. Gromit's nose may have to be made rounder, or Wallace's mouth enlarged.

"It's very hard with something that's so personal to me," he said. "No matter how good anybody is, they never get it quite right."

Susan Keselenko Coll is a free-lance writer living in London.

PEOPLE

13 for Luck Rourke To Step Out of the Ring

Here's the good news for boxing fans: Mickey Rourke says he's giving up the sport. But first, he's going to fight five more times. Rourke told the New York Daily News that his last fight will take place in Monaco in July with a yet-to-be-determined opponent. Then he's going to turn his attention back to acting. "I'm gonna stop at the lucky number of 13 fights," he said. "And that's it: No more boxing."

Grace Slick, the former lead singer for Jefferson Airplane, has pleaded guilty to pointing a shotgun at police officers in Tiburon, California, during a drunken rage. Under a plea bargain, she agreed to attend three months of Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, perform 200 hours of community service and submit to random drug testing.

Alas Jackson was voted entertainer of the year and male artist of the year, and won awards for single video and album at the TNN-Music City News Country Awards. It was Jackson's third album of the year award, this time for "A Lot About Livin' (And a Little 'Bout Love)." The Statler Brothers were named vocal group of the year for the 24th time, and Lorrie Morgan broke Reba McEntire's three-year hold on female artist of the year.

The Marquess of Blandford, a prettily crimes make headlines in Britain, was placed on 15 months' probation on Tuesday after pleading guilty to deception and forgery. Magistrate Timothy Workman said the offenses were "mean" and committed largely while under the influence of drugs, and the "probation" order included the condition that he receive in-patient treatment for drug addiction. Blandford had pleaded guilty to stealing a checkbook.

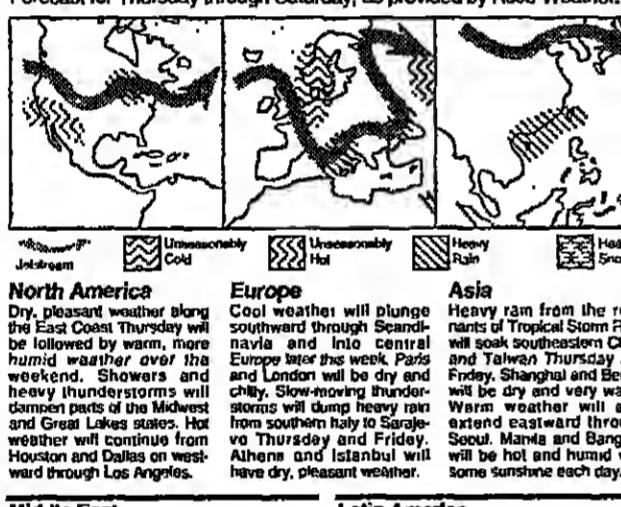
"Angels in America: Perestroika," the second half of Tony Kushner's epic about AIDS in the 1980s, was named best play of the New York theater season by the Drama Desk, a critics group.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on pages 4 & 6.

WEATHER

Europe



North America

Europe

Asia

Africa

North America

Latin America

Middle East

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Yo-Yo string?
- 2 Rustic lodging, informally
- 3 Part of The Shadow's attire
- 4 Yellowish red
- 5 Old hand
- 6 Exuding kirsch
- 7 Fighting Tigers; Abbr.
- 8 Bust
- 9 Make — out of (contrived)
- 10 Rustic lodging
- 11 Part — of
- 12 — partide in — tree
- 13 Alone" composer Brown
- 14 To catch a thief

Solution to Puzzle of June 7

DOWN

- 1 Prohibit
- 2 — parts
- 3 — Non
- 4 Piece of pie
- 5 N.F.L. scores
- 6 — Hall (South Orange school)

85 — home

86 Part of the tax form

87 Angry dog

88 Dim the spirits of

89 Old hand

90 Exuding kirsch

91 Fighting Tigers

92 Bust

93 Make — out of (contrived)

94 Rustic lodging

95 Part — of

96 — tree

97 Courage

98 Ultrasonic is one

99 Part of NASA: Abbr.

100 — home

101 — of

102 —

103 —

104 —

105 —

106 —

107 —

108 —

109 —

110 —

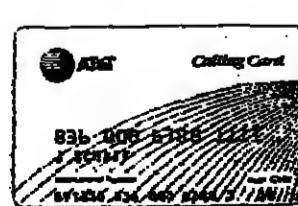
111 —

112 —

Legend: A — Across; D — Down; C — Center; B — Blocker; S — Saver; N — Nonogram.

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China, P.R.C.**	108111	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	Chile	004-0312
Guam	016-872	Lithuania*	83-156	Columbia	980-11-0010
Hong Kong	800-1111	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica*	980-11-0010
India	000-117	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4268	Ecuador	119
Indonesia	001-801-10	Malta*	0800-590-1110	El Salvador*	190
Japan*	0039-111	Monaco*	194-0011	Guatemala*	190
Korea	009-11	Netherlands*	06-022-2111	Guyana**	165
Korea, S.	11*	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras*	123
Kosovo*	0800-4111	Poland**	0-010-480-0111	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
Malaysia*	800-0011	Portugal*	0-017-2-2868	Panama	109
New Zealand	000-111	Romania	01-800-4268	Penn.	191
Philippines*	105-11</td				